PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,942—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th March.
B.I.&AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I.OCEANA	6663	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	15th "
		FRIDAY, 3 P.M.	
* THAMES	4268	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	29th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	6652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers,	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,709	12th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELLA	A. Mills	4,328	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 12th March, after arrival of English Mail Steamer; calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 11th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE..... 1st April, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 4, 1897.

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A Perfect DISINFECTANT, PURIFIER, and GERMICIDE.

Full Directions on each Bottle, Tin, or Drum.

Drives out and Kills Germs of Disease.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID FOR HOMES, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, BARRACKS, STEAMSHIPS, ASYLUMS, FARMS, STABLES, OUTHOUSES.

This FLUID is prepared from our Special Formula, based on our experience of DISINFECTANTS during the Plague, by the most Eminent Firm of Manufacturing Chemists in England

Price Re. 1 per Bottle. Rs. 3-8 per Gallon.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

Improperly FILTERED WATER is undoubtedly used in many SODA-WATER FACTORIES, and proper attention is not paid to the disinfection of empty Bottles.

KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES.

We guarantee our Waters to be manufactured from PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER and under PROPER SANITARY CONDITIONS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is called to the very fine Stock of CLARETS held by this Company. These are shipped direct from Bordeaux, from the well-known Firm of P. DUBOIS & Co., and are of quite exceptional character and value.

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "very fine flavour and in great demand"	per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
BORDEAUX, "a very favourite Wine"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
PETIT MEDOC, "good body, with a very pleasing flavour"	"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 0

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "high character and flavour"	per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate with fine flavour"	"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and Bouquet"	per doz.	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet"	"	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0

— A SPECIALITE —

ST. RULATIC CLARET	"	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
PLAYING CARDS.

	Per pack. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
THACKER'S EXCELSIOR, rounded corners, index pips, plaid backs of assorted colours	0 10	6 8
THACKER'S UNION, plain edges, rounded corners, index pips, ivory finish, perfect slip backs of new and original designs, in assorted colours	1 8	16 0
THACKER'S UNION, as above, but with gold edges	2 0	22 0
THACKER'S HIGHEST GRADE, illuminated fancy backs, in gold and colours, high aluminium waterproof surface, rounded corners, index pips, and gold edges	2 8	25 0
THE NEW FOSTER WHIST MARKER. One Ebony, one Rosewood, with inlaid ivory Indicators. Per pair, Rs. 7-8.		

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
THE "SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN, Rs. 9.

The "SWAN" Fountain is Mable, Todd, and Bard's Gold Pen, joined to a vulcanite reservoir to hold any kind of ink which it supplies to the writing point in a continuous flow, and once filled will do incessant work for thirty hours.

THE CALTON STYLOGRAPHIC PEN, Rs. 4.

Is made by experienced British Workmen, and consists of a hard vulcanite holder tapering to a round point, similar in appearance to a lead pencil, and writes with equal smoothness but with fluid ink.

The point and needle of the pen are made of Platinum alloyed with Iridium, substances of great durability, and which are not affected by the action of any ink.

Pens hold sufficient ink to write 12,000 words, do not leak or blot, and can be carried in the pocket in any position.

The point of the pen is adjustable, and can be screwed up when worn away.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL ORDERS

FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.
BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

		Per 3 Tablets	Rs. a.
Brown Windsor	SUPERFINE AMERICAN TOILET SOAPS. FRESH SHIPMENT. EXCELLENT VALUE. FULLY EQUAL TO THE FINEST CONTINENTAL SOAPS.		0 12
White Clover			1 4
Baby			0 12
Cream White Glycerine, Carbolic 10 per cent.			0 12
			0 14
True Violet			1 4
Spermaceti			1 0
Purity			0 12
Glycerine and Cucumber.			
White Rose			0 12
Cold Cream and Honey.			0 12
Cutaneous			0 12
Hazel and Celery			1 0
Wistaria			0 12
Queen Louise			1 12
American Belle,			1 12
Water Lily			0 14
Magnolia			0 12

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance, from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

BICYCLE BROOCHES,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.
BICYCLE SCARF PIN,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 25.

ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES AT
MARCKS & CO., LD.

The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Watches.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Necklaces, Brooches and Bangles.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Jewellery.
NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
NEW STOCK of Electroplate Ware.
NEW STOCK of Oak Cabinet Ware.
NEW STOCK in all Departments.

MARCKS & CO, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLLARS ! COLLARS ! !
JUST ARRIVED
THE NEW SHAPES for 1897.
BEST FOURFOLD LINEN

SPECIALLY MADE TO RESIST the rough usages in INDIAN WASHING.

DHOBIE PROOF.

THORPE & CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

PROTECT YOURSELVES
From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.
BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE TRANSMISSION by the FOREIGN POST of PARCELS or other Articles containing RAGS and RUBBISH; worn linen that has not been washed; Worn Clothes including used Shoes; bedding, Rugs, Bed-clothes, Mattresses, Cushions, and other Articles that are used, or may be used as such, is prohibited until further notice.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, The 1st March, 1897.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TENDERS for supply of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING MATERIALS, etc, for three and six months of 1897-98, will be received up to 15 March, 1897, at the Society's Office, Boys School, Byculla, where forms of Tender and Specification, and other information can be obtained.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE—Lease of Site No. 104 on the Map of Matheran, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on 21st March, 1897, at 10 A.M, Reserve price Rs. 500.

2. The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY.
Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Matheran.
Matheran, (3rd March 1897.)

WANTED:

A SECRETARY for the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, from the 1st May next. Apply for particulars to the Undersigned

TOM. LeMESURIER.
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 8th March 1897.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, before 1 p.m. the 18th instante, for a period of five years, for carrying out the REMOVAL of OFFAL and KUTCHRA daily from the Compound of the Bandora Slaughter-Houses.

2. All particulars with regard to the removal of Offal and Katchra from the Slaughter-Houses' Compound can be obtained from the Superintendent of Markets' Office on application.

3. The Tenderer, whose tender will be accepted by the Municipal Commissioner, will be required to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the sum of Rupees one thousand as security for the iproper fulfilment of the Contract, which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest till the expiration of the contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept either the highest or lowest Tender.

J. H. DuBOULAY.
Dy. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th March, 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on Tuesday, the 23rd day of March, 1897, for works in Pipe, Sewers, Manholes, Automatic Flush-tanks, and metal ventshafts in Easty Road and in and for a portion of the Old Race Course Sewerage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. one thousand, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of Articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst., C.E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.
Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th March 18 .

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA MANECKLAL RAJARM, late of Surat, Hindoo Inhabitant, ...Deceased.

HAGI MANCHHA, widow of the abovenamed deceased, the Sole Executrix, according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed, Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness: SIR CHARLES FREDRICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Seven and in the Sixtieth year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. L. N. BANAJI.
The 3rd day of March, 1897.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI, AND MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS' CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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THE OFFICE of the Plague Committee has been ESTABLISHED in the Bungalow occupied by Br.-Genl. GATACRE, on Malabar Hill.

REQUIRED, for work under the Plague Committee, Qualified MEDICAL MEN and TRAINED NURSES, European and Native.

Terms on application, Apply to

SECRETARY,
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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 12 noon, on the 22nd March, 1897, for the FEED for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed, and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay, General Post Office, March 1, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 9-18m., 3-34a. Low water, 3-49m., 9-16a.

First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

A JUROR'S FINE REMITTED.—Mr. S. E. Sassoon, who was fined Rs. 50 for not attending to serve on the Special Jury, on Monday last, sent a letter to the Chief Justice, giving reasons for his failing to appear. The Chief Justice remitted the fine.

EARTHQUAKE IN KATHIAWAR.—A correspondent writes from Limbdi:—"We on this part of Kathiawar, experienced on Sunday at about 1-35 p.m. (Madras time) something like an earth-quake shock of a mild nature, lasting for about a couple of seconds. It will, however, be of great interest to know whether any of your readers in this or any other part of the Presidency felt the shock.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Hiroo Seewa, aged twenty-five years, lately a labourer, employed in the Peeroo Mahomed Mill. The deceased was accidentally injured while at work in the mill, on the 8th January last, and sustained a fracture of the left thigh-bone. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where subsequently gangrene set in and resulted in death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Dadur, on view of the body of Luxmeebai, a woman, aged twenty years, residing at that locality. On the morning of the 26th ultimo, deceased was engaged in cooking in her house, when her sarge accidentally caught fire and she was extensively burnt about her body. No report was made to the police until Monday evening, when she died from the effects of the burns she had sustained. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Kettlewell and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45 p.m.

March	Duke Albert	Schruner
Overture	La Sirene	Auber.
Quadrille	London Cries	Foote.
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Jones.
Valse	La Gitana	Bucalossi.
Galop	En Route	Rosenstein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRICKET AT SURAT.—A correspondent writes:—A cricket match was played at Surat, on Sunday last, on the lines, between Mr. Dhondi's team and the Rustumpura Zoroastrian C. Club. The team went in first, and when 80 runs were scored and six wickets were down, of which Messrs. Anti Dhondi, Khujotia, and Randella were responsible for 23, 18, 14, and 14 each. Play was stopped by R. A. L. Moore, the Collector of Surat, who, while passing, stopped the lines, saw the same going on and said to the players "Better clear off at once." The match thus ended in a fiasco and the players had to return with extreme sorrow. It is much to be regretted there is no place for a cricket field in a city like Surat. The captain of the Rustompura Club treated the team very nicely.

CURIOUS WAY OF SETTLING THE PRICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Abdul Rahiman Abdul Kadur, an embroiderer, of Gogari Moholla, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Popal Jeeva, and his brother, Keshew Jeeva, tailors of Samuel Street. On Thursday noon, accused went to the complainants' shop and asked Popal to sew a new jacket for him. He inquired what charge he would require for the work. The complainant replied that he would not take less than eight annas. The accused thought the charge too excessive, lost his temper, and abused complainant. An altercation ensued, when in the heat of excitement, accused picked up a bamboo stick that was lying in the shop and delivered a blow to complainant, fracturing his left arm. The second complainant went to his brother's assistance, when accused turned on him and dealt a blow on his forehead, inflicting a contused wound thereon. A number of people collected, the police appeared on the spot, and arrested the accused and removed the complainants to the hospital. The accused, in his defence, said that during the scuffle, the first complainant fell on the ground and hurt himself. The youngest brother of the complainant came to his brother's assistance with a stick in his hand, and in attempting to strike him, (accused) he accidentally struck his brother, the second complainant. His Worship disbelieved the story of the defence, and sentenced accused to be rigorously imprisoned for three months.

SMART ARREST BY THE JANJIRA POLICE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mehta charged Luximon Sonoo, a Hindu, lately employed in the service of Mr. Purshotom Vittoo, of the Iron Foundry at Khetwady, with theft as a servant of Rs. 1,200 in currency notes, belonging to his master, the complainant. It appears that on the 13th January, complainant employed accused in his service without taking any trouble to inquire about his antecedents, with the result that on the fourth day, he found the money stolen from the cupboard and the accused had disappeared. Complainant made a report to the police and two days afterwards while the latter was investigating the matter constable No. 73, of the Janjira State Police, arrived in Bombay with a message that accused had been arrested at Morar, a village in the Janjira State, and that the authorities thereof had been awaiting the arrival of a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to extradite him. Subsequently, a warrant was issued, and the accused was brought to Bombay in police custody. From the evidence given by the constable of the Janjira Police it appears, that two days after the theft was committed, accused arrived at the village of Morar and was arrested while attempting to change a currency note for Rs. 100 as Rs. 10 only. He was searched and Rs. 1,099 in currency notes, and cash, were found on him. As the man could not account satisfactorily for the money, he was taken in custody, and while the Janjira Police were making inquiries into the matter, the account of the theft committed by the accused, appeared in the Bombay newspapers. On reading this account, the Janjira authorities sent a police constable to Bombay to make inquiries. On the accused being brought down to Bombay, complainant identified him as his servant, who had absconded with the money. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

FURTHUR sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund are :—

	Rs.	a.
H H the Maharaja of Idar	50	0
Mr P G Pathak, for self and other teachers in the Taluka of Tasgaum, Satara	14	14
Mr G V Bhave, for self and other teachers in the Savda Taluka, Khandesh	29	8
Mr G G Nagarkar, for self and other teachers in the Yawal Peta, Khandesh	17	9
The Hon'ble Mr Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, High Court Pleader, Bombay	25	0
The Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahikanta	10	0
The Loka Hitechhu Sabha, Broach	25	0
Mr Ebrahim M Sayani, Head Master, High School, Broach, for self and friends, Broach	58	0
Mr B L Kane, for self and masters in the neighbourhood, Rajapur, Ratnagiri	6	8
Mr D R Chinchakhdikar, for self and other masters in the Nanourbar Taluka, Khandesh	25	0
Mr R T Somaa, Clerk, Deputy's Office, Satara	4	0
Mr L P Athavale, for self and other teachers in the Uran Peta, Kolaba	3	10
Mr D V Paranjpe and other teachers school, No 3, Poona	1	0
Sons of the late Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Ramchhodas, Deputy Edl Inspector, Surat	25	0
Rao Bahadur G B Nene, Retired Curator, Poona	50	0
Mrs Davies (Wife of Captain J Davies, Assistant Political Agent, Kathyawar	20	0
The Head Master and Assistants, Vernacular Schools, in the Zalad Taluka, Panchmahal	10	0
The Head Master and Assistants, Vernacular Schools, in the Kampur, Ahmedabad	10	0
Mr Lalabhai Chotalal, for self and two Assistants, in School No 4, Ahmedabad	2	8
Mr Chaturlal Bhogilal, for self and three Assistants, in School No 5, Ahmedabad	5	4
Mr Harrai Lakshimirai Muzumdar, Ahmedabad	10	0
Mr Edulji Burgorji Patel, 1st Assistant Deputy, Surat	20	0
Khan Bahadur R E Kanga, Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar	50	0
Mr G C Bulakh, for self and other teachers in Karjat Taluka, Nagar	4	2
Mr H A Waredkar, Head Master, Koregaum, Satara	4	0
Mr B R Khaire, for self and other teachers in the Parner Taluka, Nagar	2	5
Mr Y R Purohita, Clerk, D P Inspector's Office, Poona	3	0
Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, Bombay	15	0
Mr Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, Bombay	10	0
Total amount promised	551	4
Amount previously detailed	7,643	7
Grant Total	8,194	11
Actual collections up to date	3,720	10

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Far Ingdon Road, London, England.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 19.

THE BILLIARDS CONTROVERSY.

AFTER enjoying almost undisputed sway for several years, it must be very unpleasant indeed for Mr. John Roberts to find so many people interested in the game of billiards taking up cudgels against him. His pre-eminence appeared to be so universally admitted, his skill so consistently displayed, and his power in the particular circle which manages these affairs of championships and the like so great, that this sudden reversal of sentiment in favour of his adversary, Peall, must be more than a trifle disconcerting. For it must be remembered that Roberts has posed as the autocrat of the billiard table for some years now, and those who wished to bask in the sunshine of his favour had needs do exactly as he wished. Not for a long time have I welcomed a change in the current of events with so much real pleasure as I have this one. In season and out of season it has been my pleasant duty to call attention to the one-sidedness of the championship as set forth by the spot-barred champion. But the change has come at last, and I venture to think it will be hailed with delight by every lover of fair play and good sport. In passing, let me call attention to the respectful silence of Peall while the controversy is raging. He has issued his challenge, and I believe he would honestly stick to every word of it, but until "business is meant," as the sporting papers have it, he prefers to plod quietly along, with perhaps a little spot-stroke practice thrown in.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE.

It has long been my contention that Roberts has not nearly so good a claim to the title of champion as Peall, that is so far as English billiards goes. Let me at once explain that my admiration for the play of Roberts knows no bounds, and I take it that is the feeling of the vast majority who are interested in the alluring game. But I have become positively wearied more than once in watching him piling up hundred after hundred by the aid of nursery cannons. Of this more anon, perhaps, I believe I state what is absolutely correct when I say that so far as the enactments of the Billiard Association go the spotstroke is just as legitimate as any other ordinary stroke in a championship game. In order to nullify this, as I understand, a table was introduced for the especial advantage of those who desired that the spot-stroke should be made well-nigh impossible—at least, the big four-figure breaks would be altogether out of the question. This has always struck me as being very astute, but distinctly unfair to the one brilliant little player who had made hazard-striking as great a speciality of his play as others have made nursery cannons. Why not go further in this direction and raise the table some nine or ten inches, and so compel Peall to use the rest still more frequently than he does at present? It would be almost as reasonable, if indeed there has ever been any reason in the hostility to the spot-stroke. It has been my portion to see many big matches played, some all-in, others spot-barred; but for sheer tiresomeness, after the first few moments of astonishment have passed away, nursery cannon play is easily first. Some facetious correspondent, a few days ago, suggested that Roberts's title should read, "Push stroke in, spot, Ives, and Peall-barred champion!" I do not go so far as that, but when the title of champion is being discussed, the American player must not be left out altogether. The possibilities in a game of billiards are so boundless than we can never prophecy what stroke is likely to be perfected next. All things considered, however, taking the game as understood in clubs, hotels, and billiard-rooms generally, the spot stroke is certainly as fine a one as any on the table, and no one, in my humble opinion, has any valid claim to the title of champion who is not prepared to meet any rival in an all-in game.

SQUARING ACCOUNTS.

How all this challenging and counter-challenging is going to end cannot easily be foreseen. There is the push-stroke to be considered, and unless Peall raises an objection to this, as soon as it is attempted in any game in which he is interested, it seems to me that he forfeits a good position straight away, for I conceive it to be his duty to protest as strenuously against the adoption or employment of this stroke, which experts declare to be a foul one, as others have done to the spot stroke. In the opinion of many competent judges Roberts could quickly make himself a perfect master of the spot, as he has of other strokes, and if this be so (which I do not for a moment doubt) the contention of his friends that the public do not desire the stroke introduced into championship games loses a good deal of its force if the drift of the present controversy is an index to public feeling. Certainly the most sportsmanlike and magnanimous offer yet made on either side in this connection has emanated from Peall. He has offered to meet his rival in two long games of 30,000 each, the one to be played spot-barred, the other all-in, and the player who make the highest aggregate in the two games to take the championship title. This offer Roberts has absolutely and persistently declined. Hence my vote and interest for the little Brixton champion.

THE ENGLISH CUP TIES ROUND AGAIN.

Events have moved with such rapidity in the sporting world that one can scarcely give credence to the fact that we are once more within hail of the all-absorbing semi-finals for the English Cup. But how rudely fate has dealt with some of the old stagers this early springtide. Both clubs who took part in the memorable struggle at the Crystal Palace Grounds last year have gone under, and accompanying them in their retirement are such noted fighters as Sunderland, Stoke, Bolton Wonderers, and West Bromwich Albion. To learn of these renowned organisations being out of the competition, and Newton Heath and Southampton St. Mary's left in to fight out a drawn game speakes eloquently of the glorious uncertainty of the game, and of the ups and downs professional teams have to suffer. It is a bit risky at the moment to venture upon anything approaching a prediction, but if there is to be any poetic justice meted out this year the claims of Everton and Derby County cannot surely be overlooked. Both play exceedingly good football; indeed I was surprised at the way the latter team played in a game I witnessed only a few weeks ago. Of course, all the items of the big matches are faithfully chronicled in hot haste as soon as the referee has blown his whistle, and so there need be no details entered upon here. But I must permit myself to say that better wing play I have not seen for many a day than that shown by the veteran John Godall and his yonthful partner, Bloomer. The latter is certainly one of the sprightliest football players of the present day, his skilful dodging, finished dribbling, and unerring aim making, him a very dangerous opponent in any company. Poor old Albion, who fight so sternly when all hope of success appears gone, failed to effect one of their surprises, but the Albion without Bassett is much like the oft-quoted Shaksperian tragedy with the fitful Danish Prince out of the caste. And what of Sheffield? Defeated all along the line. Who that saw the gallant band gallop over the Wolverhampton Wanderers in the final tie last season could have anticipated such an inglorious termination of the club's career as soon as the real fighting began? The "Wolves," too, have received their quietus at the hands of old war-dogs in the strife, viz., the Black-burn Rovers. Well, the Wanderers died hard, as befitted their organisation. It was a marvellous goal that Black scored for them in the final, but this fairhaired, gentlemanly, little player will have no opportunity of repeating the performance this season. I know I am trespassing to some extent upon the preserves of the football critics, but I must give a word of genuine praise to rare old Notts Forest, who were amongst the first, if not absolutely the first, of provincial clubs to reach the semi-final stages when Oxford University played so prominent a part in the competition. The Widdowsons, Luntleys, Earps, and Gowthorpes have dropped out many a long year ago. But I can conceive nothing which would give greater pleasure to the splendid old school who haunt the precincts of the Maypole at Nottingham—at least, they used to do, and I presume they have not deserted their old quarters—than to organise a band and a torch-light procession to welcome the bringing home of the English Cup. What if Fate should have this in store for them!

SHOULD THE RUGBY UNION RECOGNISE PROFESSIONALISM?

Whether or not it would be expedient or diplomatic on the part of the Rugby Union Committee to officially recognise professionalism is a query that may force itself to the front much sooner and much more prominently than a good many people imagine. At present I have a perfectly open mind on the subject, much as I admire and support the action of the Rugby Union in their attempts to grapple with growing evils. To all intents and purposes the Northern Union is a professional organisation, viewed from the standpoint of the Rugby Union; but there is the stubborn attitude of the Northern Union to be considered, for it must be remembered that the officials who control the movements of the "broken timers" (hypocritical phrase that!) scout the idea of professionalism. If only the Northern Union would declare itself in true colours then it would become a moot point whether or not the Rugby Union would strengthen itself by taking over the control of the pros., and keep the line between them and the amateur players distinct and clear. To be candid, I believe, the Rugby Union as at present constituted perfectly capable of governing and legislating for professionals, if only the officers cared to do so. I can partly imagine the holy horror and pious grief of the quiet, unbending G. Rowland Hill upon this being suggested. And what would that terrible fighter, A Budd, think of the idea, I wonder? But the tendency of the times is unquestionably to professionalise everything and every body, and much as we may lament its approach I am afraid the signs are too pronounced of the onward march of the professional Rugby Union foot-baller, and if we are to have this, then I certainly think the Rugby Union would manage it better than any hybrid organisation that may spring into existence. We have the solid fact staring us in the face that English fifteens to-day are not what we have been used to seeing in the field wearing the Red Rose; we get defeated in Wales, in Ireland, and are doubtless preparing—or should be—for defeat at the hands of Caledonia's sons. And truth to tell, it is just possible that a fifteen selected from the Northern Union would simply romp over our English fifteen. This professional pill is a nauseous one, but if in taking it the ranks of amateurism were further purged of some of its undesirable elements the dose might not leave altogether disagreeable effects.

"THE OLD BRAGGS!"

Having dealt somewhat discursively with a few football topics, a change may not be uninteresting, especially as I have neglected my soldier lads for some weeks now. Continuing on the subject of the nicknames and traditions of our army, I pass on to the Gloucestershire Regiment, which boasts of such engagements as Ramilies, Louisburg, Quebec (1759), Maida Corunna, Talavera, Barrosa, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Arthes, Toulose, Peninsula, Waterloo, Punjab, Chillianwallah, Goojerat, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopo, and Delhi. The 28th Regiment, it is recorded, was nicknamed "The Old Braggs" in 1750, from the colonel's name, General Phillip Braggs, in command 1734 to 1751; also "The Slashers," from their gallantry at the battle of the White Plains and passage of the Brunx River in 1777; and also, it is said, from some of the officers disguising themselves as Indians and cutting off the ears of a magistrate who refused shelter to the women of the disaster in the Kyber Pass, in 1842, this regiment, which was then in Australia, embarked for India, when the transport conveying it grounded on a coral reef in Torres Straits, marked ever since on the charts as "The Slasher's Reef." A black badge is worn by both battalions of this regiment given for the bravery of the 28th at Alexandria in 1801. They were attacked by French cavalry while in line, and there being no time to form square, the colonel ordered the rear rank to "Right about face," and they succeeded in beating off the horse, 7,000 in number. There is tradition that on one occasion when brigaded with other regiments with Royal titles, the colonel of the 28th gave the order:—

"Neither King's, nor Queen's, nor Royal Marines,
But 28th old Bragg's;
Brass before and brass behind,
Never feared a foe of any kind:
Shoulder arms!"

"THE THIN RED LINE."

This particular phrase has been so often quoted, and is to this day used by all classes of speakers whenever a simile is wanted in praise of our soldiers that it may be as well to mention how it came about. After the battle of Balaclava, the 93rd Highlanders were known as "The Thin Red Line," from the formation ordered by its leader, Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde), who, when the Russian cavalry were advancing, conceived the daring project of receiving them in line. The movement proved thoroughly successful, for the Russians were completely routed. The 93rd Highlanders were also styled "The Rory's." The full title of this celebrated regiment, whose headquarters are at Stirling, is Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland) Highlanders. The Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st Foot) were known as "The Dirty Shirts," from fighting in their shirt sleeves at Delhi, in 1857. The tunins were on this occasion discarded, in order to enable the men to fight better. The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—50th Foot—was nicknamed "The Blind Half-Hundred," from its men suffering so much from ophthalmia in Egypt in 1801; also "The Dirty Half-Hundred," from the men in action and in "sweating" weather wiping their faces with their black cuffs; also "The Devil's Royals." During the war in Spain, at the battle of Vimiera, 1807, where the 50th Regiment, 900 strong only, completely routed 5,307 of the enemy, they received the title of "The Gallant Fiftieth." Few regiments boast a more ambitious motto, "Quo fas et Gloria ducunt" (where Right and Glory lead).

A LANDLORD AND HIS TENANTS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before His Honor Mr. HORMUSJEE.)

DAMJI HIRJI VS. CHAMPSEY PITAMBER AND ORS.

Claim Rs. 169 being arrears of rent due to plaintiff for Kartak, Magsur and Posh last in respect of certain portions of the plaintiff's house at Mandvi Bunder demised to the defendants by a written lease for the period of 12 months at 61 Rs. per month. Mr. Motilal of Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Motilal appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Boyce, pleader on behalf of the defendants. The defendants denied liability on the grounds that the lease was vitiated by alterations made therein subsequently to the execution thereof and that the plaintiff failed to put the Defendants into possession of the demised premises. His Honor in delivering judgment said that the alterations in the body of the lease were made with the knowledge and consent of the defendants and that upon carefully looking at the signature and a comparison thereof with the words written by the 1st defendant in the presence of the court, the court came to the conclusion that the addition and interlineation appearing in the signature were in the handwriting of the 1st defendant, and that therefore the first defence failed. His Honor further said that the first defendant himself occupied certain portions of the demised premises for nearly two months and that the conduct of the defendants was inconsistent with their allegation that the plaintiff failed to give possession. The first defendant did require the demised premises for himself and the other defendants who were his partners but the occurrence or the recurrence of the plague appeared to have caused the defendants change there minds. His Honor therefore passed a decree for the amount claimed with professional costs.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Rhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

THE ART OF REVIEWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I always read with interest the sparkling paragraphs in your "Table Talk," and especially one nice little bit in your issue of the 26th ultimo, connected with the subject of my letter. I am glad that my views thereon, humble though they be, have the approval of so high an authority as Sir Walter Besant's. Will you kindly give them space, even if they sound like the well-known fiddling of Nero? In one of his miscellaneous essays, Carlyle remarks of the contemporary literature on the French Revolution, "out of seventy times seven volumes, nearly twenty-four score and ten have been found absolute rubbish." I am afraid the same might be said of some of the sorry specimens of our literature—meagre novels and tales, with elements of the ludicrous and the incredible woven in—that are hourly issuing from the press. This has made the task of a professional reviewer, the more difficult and less edifying. Yet, he need not despair. He has a word of comfort in the assurance of the uncompromising critic above quoted. Those books will find their inevitable shoreless chaos. Perhaps, he means, "repulped and reboiled" they will be ferried by the grim Charon of Time across "Lethe-Swamps" to the land of darkness. Therefore, certain it is, that the critic would be weaving ropes of sand, who busies himself with their "puffing up."

And yet, Sir, what avails this dissecting vein, which has little creative force? The "reveries of a reviewer" must take some shape. The feature are to be marked of the present art of reviewing, and the aberrations to be corrected of the average reviewing faculty. Three points present themselves for consideration. (1) The habit of what Sir Walter Besant rightly calls "reviewing in batches." A growing tendency this, and no mistake. Either from want of space or time or both, our reviewer is often tempted, not only to leave out matter, which a reader might thankfully profit by, but at times to make a sham-show of judiciousness, by looking through the introductory and the concluding portions of a book, and just assigning them a plausible position in the pretty air-castle of his brains. This stunts the growth of the power of condensing, and baffles accuracy of observation. (2) The importation by a reviewer of his private opinions in the considerations to be followed in pronouncing on an author—"a point more laboured than advanced." The coloured notices of the speeches and measures of great men are a case in point. Who knows not, how a few smart sentences have stabbed many a reputation, and blasted many a hopeful career! Number 3 pars relates more immediately to those who follow "criticism as attrade." This is the "puffing up" or snubbing down a volume in accordance with the wages. Mr. Saintbury and a string of writers, who have been taking on the ethics of criticism through some of the English magazines, can expound these points more fully. But a man of refined sense can hardly help sympathising with them, in their sorrow for their art, degraed to the level of a mere bargaining with booksellers. Things like the above may be referred to morality in reviewing. In this department especially the standard is not difficult to be set up so that, unless this is secured, I might urge even at the risk of repetitions that this art, to say the least, must fail to entighten us.

Said Carlyle "See before you oversee." True, a reviewer has to clearly recognize the exact nature of his task before superintending that of others. He should give us well thought out, full bodied judgments on works. He should patiently bear and smell, respectively the birds that sing, and the roses that bloom in a poet's garden before exposing and rooting out the weeds. He should lead and exhort others to follow in paying homage to the soul that has given ennobling models to posterity without considering that it resided either in the boyish Keats or the mature elderly Wordsworth. We must be given access to such of the writer's saying as have passed through the "crucible of Time." This will impart a sweet instruction and gratify our feelings of reverential awe—the best part in man. Sir, what solemn responsibility for a critic holds! Candidness and coldness, which wait upon a great function "his sails must fill," or else fails his project of human enlightenment. With Professor Knight, he must perceive the truth that in morals "Suppressio veri" is as culpable as "suggestio falsi." "Obscurantisms" and feeble hyperboles are marked characteristics. These help very little. Do they not justify in some degree Napoleon's remark about men of letters" that most of them were manufacturers of phrases"? So consequently she rejoiced in Mrs. Whittaker's family at Hyderabad. She afterwards wrote to Mrs. Norton that she could not accompany her to Madras, whither she was going with her children. Witness produced the letter dated Hyderabad, 3rd March 1896. Witness got another letter from her on the 9th March, stating that Mrs. Templeton had kindly offered to take her up until her husband arrived. She accordingly left witness's service in the middle of March 1896. Beyond the reasons stated in that letter, witness did not know of any reason for her going to the Templetons. It was not true that she was uncomfortable in witness's service. She continued to write affectionate letters to Mrs. Norton. Subsequently to that, they ceased altogether. Witness and Mrs. Norton afterwards went to Hyderabad. Mrs. Whittaker, who was there did not come to see them and did not hold any communication with them. During the proceedings in the magistrate's court, witness was advising Dr. Hehir, and he observed him searching for his rough memoranda, which were not found. The appearance of things in the house was most untidy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he first heard in October 1896, that Mrs. Templeton had bought an argot of Abid and Co, in the name of Mrs. Norton. It was paid for by the Templetons after witness's unpleasantness with Mr. Templeton, where Templeton and Mrs. Norton were very great friends at the time?—Apparently. We need to live in Hyderabad. When I wrote to Mrs. Whittakar, I used to call her "Dear Edith." I spoke of her to third parties, who knew her, as Edith. In writing to Templeton, I called her Edith. In 1895-96, she was more a companion to my wife than a servant. She took her riding lessons while with us. I and Mrs. Norton presented her with a riding habit. I paid nothing for it; Mrs. Norton must have paid for it. I admit that, if Mrs. Whittaker had habits, I should have paid for them. She was not a thin person. At one time I was a great friend of the Templetons. Mr. Templeton is a warm-herated, generous, and impulsive man. The unpleasantness arose in September 1896, and the two families discontinued their visits to each other.

Do you come as counsel for Dr. Hehir?—No, I came to say such the case for him. I am instructed by Mr. Morgan, a solicitor of Madras, and get my fee. I was engaged on the 7th or 8th January.

Did you ever see Dr. Hehir's notes yourself?—No. Not on the first occasion. On another occasion, a small piece of paper was found, and Dr. Hehir told me it was a portion of his notes.

Did you hear him say that he had those notes on the 8th January?—Yes.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND DOMESTIC INTRIGUES.

At Hyderabad there are two political parties?—I should say a hundred, one headed by the Minister and Hormusji Vakil, and the other headed by Sarwar Jung.

Sarvar Jung was the private secretary to the Nizam?—Yes, the person in immediate communication with the Nizam. The servants of the Templeton were not taken away by the police.

Are you aware of an improper intimacy between Mrs. Whittaker and Sarvar Jung?—No.

Mrs. Whittaker was married?—I believe so. She said so.

Have you any reason to say the contrary?—No. I believe she was married before a Registrar.

Did you hear that Templeton was trying to get her husband employed in this country?—I am not sure. I may have heard of it.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes: The unpleasantness between us and the Templatons arose from Mrs. Templeton having charged my wife with having made certain statements which she never made.

DR. HEHIR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Hehir, in answer to Mr. Lowndes, said he was a surgeon in the Bengal Army and Surgeon to the Nizam's regular troops during the last ten years. He had been on terms of friendship with the accused, and had been medical attendant to the accused and his family during seven years free of charge. He assisted witness in preparing a medical book for him. He did that in a friendly way without remuneration. Subsequently a small debt which he owed witness was foregone in consideration. Witness had a quarrel with the accused in May 1895, when he complained of the way witness had attended one of his children. Witness left for England in September and returned to the couutry in December 1895. The quarrel was afterwards made up. He first saw Mrs. Whittaker when she visited him professionally on the 7th November. Whenever a name was mentioned under a date in witness's diary, it meant that witness visited the person, or the person visited witness. He saw in the book another entry of Mrs. Whittaker visiting him on the 27th November. Witness also kept what he called a "case book," which contained references to Mrs. Whittaker in three pages. They were written in December and January from two to four rough notes. Witness attended Mrs. Whittaker during her last illness, and was present at the 'post mortem' held on her body. It was his opinion that she had been pregnant shortly before her death; that the pregnancy ended in abortion; the abortion in tetanus, and the tetanus in death. When she came to witness on the 27th November, she said to witness she was pregnant.

Mr. Lowndes: Did she state to you anything about the circumstances of her pregnancy?

Mr. Inverarity objected to the question.

After some discussion on the Indian and English law on the point, his lordship said he would think over it, the evidence at present being excluded.

Witness, continuing, said she admitted to him her pregnancy and asked him to help her in her difficulty by procuring abortion. Witness at once declined to do so. She said that for five or six weeks she had been using purgatives and quinine. Witness told her to consult some female friend and endeavour to reconcile herself with the position in which she found herself. On the 23th November, the accused visited witness in connection with the matter. He said Mrs. Whittaker had been ailing for five or six weeks with headache, nausea, and a general condition of ill-health, and asked witness if he could not do any thing for her. Witness replied that he could not treat her except in a general way, and suggested that she should be treated by his regular medical attendant.

At the sitting of the Court, after luncheon, his lordship said he had decided, that the question put the witnesses by Mr. Lowndes, and objected to by Mr. Inverarity, was not allowable.

At this stage, at the suggestion of one of the jurors, the witness was told to stand near the jury-box, by order of his lordship, thereby rendering it very difficult for the Reporters of the Press, who are placed at the other end of the court, to hear the witness properly.

Witness, continuing, said having seen Mrs. Whittaker at the request of the accused, he engaged Mrs. DaCosta as a nurse to attend upon her. Mrs. Whittaker made to witness certain statements regarding her state of health. She had not taken the doses of laudanum which witness prescribed for her. The accused visited witness again on the 4th December regarding her state of health. He said she was daily getting worse, the pains and the nausea increasing. He assumed to witness to be eager that she should be restored to health. When he said she had been taking certain drugs, witness did not enquire the reason for her doing so. Witness, however, remarked that medicines given her would do her no good unless she gave up the idea of abortion. That was all that passed at that interview. He had a note in his diary of an interview with the accused on the 5th December, but he had no personal recollection of it. On the 6th December, witness was asked by the accused to see Mrs. Whittaker, and he did go. He found her lying in bed in her own room in the evening. Accused did not go into the room with witness. Before he made an examination, Mrs. Templeton left the room. He saw that delivery was imminent, that is in about twenty-four hours. He prescribed for her and left instructions with Mrs. Templeton, telling Mrs. Da Costa to send for him when necessary. Mrs. Whittaker made a statement to witness on this occasion as to how the abortion was brought about. She said she had taken a large dose of quinine. Before leaving the house, witnessed had a conversation with the accused. He saw Mrs. Whittaker the following day in her bed. On the 13th, he saw her in Abid and Co.'s shop, and had some conversation with her, and expressed his surprise that she was out. He said it was an imprudent thing for her do. The following day the accused called him to see Mrs. Whittaker, who, he said, was worse. He saw that tetanus had ensued. He was told that she had exposed herself to severe cold. Witness described the treatement he adopted on the occasion. He had a conversation with the accused as to the cause of the tetanus. The next day Dr. Lawrie was called in consultation with witness. Certain rumours were afloat about her condition, and it became necessary for witness to communicate the facts of the case to Dr. Lawrie. Acused was present, and said his wife new something of the intimacy, and that there was no occasion why she should be made acquainted with it then. Witness had an interview with Dr. Lawrie in his house that afternoon. He told accused on the 16th December, after Mrs. Whittaker's death, that Dr. Lawrie considered a *post mortem* necessary with a view to ascertaining the cause of death. The accused said he would neither withhold nor grant permission to do so, for, if Dr. Lawrie wanted to hold a *post mortem*, he did not see how any one could prevent it. He asked if they were not satisfied as to the cause of death. Witness replied that they were, but wished for a specific enquiry as to the cause of tetanus, that people were talking; and that a *post mortem* would close their mouths. Accused said it was a useless sort of thing to do. Witness had no recollection of telling accused who the people were who were speaking. He said he had enemies, in the Residency, and that a political intrigue was existing against him. Witness knew of no such political intrigue. The subject of ergot was mentioned in the last conversation between witness and the accused. He said his wife told him that Mrs. Whittaker had on one occasion stolen her ergot. When that statement was made, Mrs. Templeton, Mr. Harmond, and Nawab Yar Jung were present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness admitted that the entries regarding Mrs. Whittaker appeared at pages 62, 63, and 64, of his case-book; and that pages from 112 to 185 had been torn out of the book.

Did you tear them out?—I believe so.

Did you tear out pages 207 to 212?—I cannot say.

Why were those pages torn out?—They were torn up by myself and handed probably to the clerk, as they related to a new disease.

Did you engage counsel to advise you?—Yes, at first I engaged Mr. O'Brien, and afterwards Mr. Norton and Mr. Morgan.

Why did you not preserve your notes, you knew you might be examined in court?—I did not consider them to be of importance!

Did you destroy your notes, or did you keep them about your houses?—I did not destroy them, I stoped writing in ink and began writing in blue pencil on the 7th December. I began again on the 8th January writing in blue pencil, wrote partly in ink, and then again in blue pencil, because then I had gone to the hospital, taking the book with me.

Have you found any pieces of paper that you tore up?—Yes, one piece, but I was told it was of no use.

That's gone?—Yes, torn up.

Did not the accused come to your house on the 28th November with Mr. Harmond?—No. He came alone before the dinner hour.

Did you consider Mrs. Whittaker's case to be an important one?—Not till the time she died.

The entery in your case book about A.N.T. coming to you on the 2nd December is a mistake?—Yes, it is a mistake. It ought to have been the 4th. On that day, the accused came to me between 3 and 6 p.m. He stoped from 15 to 20 minutes. No one else was present at the conversation on that occasion. I varied the hour of accused coming to me on the 6th December, from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Inverarity put the witness several questions based upon the witness's evidence before the magistrate, with a view to make him contradict himself. The court then adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 6th March) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Noonan and 3 children, Khan Bahdoor Imam Sheraji, Jamadar Kundleckand, and 297 deck.

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Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWISS STORES.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Singer and Co., a large quantity of Swiss and French oilmanstores, consisting of very old and superior cherry, peach, apricot, champagne and other brandy, wines, clarets, liqueurs, perfumery, syrup, toilette water, chocolate, soaps, hair brushes, combs, cocoa, cigars and cigarettes, salt, mother o'pearl ornaments, fittings and furniture, show cases, iron fireproof safe, gold and silver jewellery, corks and capsules, cheese, ham, a collection of postage stamps, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong victoria with a powerful silver grey Arab and a set of brass mounted harness.
1 chesnut Arab pony 13-3, 5 years, a very good trapper and jumper.
1 grey Australian horse, about 16 hands, broken to single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD IRON, WOOD, &C., AT THE PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned places,
A quantity of loose sweepings old iron wood, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, containing by admeasurement 16,196 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Road, on the south partly by the property of the representative of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Vacha-Ghandi, deceased, and partly by the seashore, on the west by the seashore, and on the north by the property described in the will of Framjee Cowasjee Marker as the northern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, which said piece of land forms part of that numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 45, new Survey No. 7141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 40, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome substantial made of black wood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, a handsome ebonised square pianoforte and bes plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels' carpets, saddle lamp, mowing machine plants etc., the property of Lt. Col. THATCHER.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sea View Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood, hgu-e-old furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Hinks, and Ditmars' lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome substantial teak and black wood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, plated-ware, kerosene table hanging and wall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, incandescent-oil table and wall lamps, engravings, fancy table ornaments, etc., the property of F. FARLOW, Esq.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the tent No 24 near the Bandstand, Esplanade, the Valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood house hold, furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, wind proof lamps, table ornaments etc., the property of a Gentleman,

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual Weekly sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BHABHAL WOOD.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at Borivli, a quantity of about 300 candies bhabhal wood, conveyance to the bunder for despatch to Bombay very near from the stacks.

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Bombay, 10th March 1897.

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One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

NOTWITHSTANDING the very disquieting tenor of the press telegrams to hand through Reuter with regard to the political situation in Europe, the financial message of last evening through the same medium reports an advance of 1 1-16 per cent. in Consols in London, at 112, and of ¼ per cent. in French Rentes in Paris at 102½ Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in London at 116¼. About £450,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. lower, at 29½ per oz; and in New York, the metal declined in value 1-8 per cent. at 63 3-4 cents per oz; with demand exchange on London 1-4 cent higher at 4·87½ dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged in London, at £62¾. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London in India at 30 day's sight was reduced by 3-32d. making it stand at Is. 221-32d per rupee.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38s. per 416 lbs, sellers, via the Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkerk, tone of the market dull; and Brown Rapeseed at 36½s. per 416 lbs, same shipment, to the same ports, selless via the Canal, Market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 3 15-16d. per lb.; but American Arrivals were 1 32d. higher in all positions, 3 57-64d being the quotation, all round.

An advance of 1-16 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7 ¼ cents per lb; and June Futures were 14 points higher, at 7·10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 15,000 bales; and the total arrivals this season to date compare as follows with those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	15,000	10,000	29,000
Two days' do.	23,000	18,000	45,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896	6,020,000	4,525,000	6,955,000

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's receipts	80,000	81,000	116,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	60,000	44,000	41,000
" Continent	58,000	42,000	95,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,922,000	4,501,000	6,913,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,598,000	1,685,000	2,711,000
" to Continent do.	2,108,000	1,712,000	2,925,000
" Stock in the Ports	840,000	777,000	915,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 5th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,910,000	3,063,439	4,717,680
" Surats	223,000	272,140	145,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,338,000	1,147,570	1,539,500
" London	2,000	5,000	7,000
American Afloat	130,000	168,000	140,000
East Indian "	9,000	18,000	2,000
Total	1,538,000	1,338,570	2,088,500
Price of Middling-Americans	3 29-32d.	4 1-4d.	3 1-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 12-32d.	3 1-2d.	2 9-16d.
Difference	17-32d.	3-4d.	1-2d.

Owing to the advance in American Futures as noticed above, sellers in our local Cotton market have become firmer to-day, and have raised their prices Re. 1 per candy, all round; buyers, however, being unwilling to increase their offers, only a small quantity has changed hands.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain in the same dull condition, little or no business for export being reported, and prices being nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	15,252 bales.
Linseed	4,619 cwts.
Rapeseed	532 "
Gingellyseed	18,023 "
Groundnuts	1,125 "
Castorseed	1,728 "
Rice	8,908 "

FREIGHTS are very quiet and unchanged, no fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were placed at the latter rate, after which quotations became slightly firmer, 1s. 3d. having been obtainable for Bank Bills; there was, however, no demand to speak of, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d. "
Francs do.	1·59 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Although very little business has been passing in this market again to-day a material advance has been quoted, prices for 3½ per Cents., after opening at 100 5-8 for Cash, and 100 13-16 for the Settlement, having been called 100 13-16 and 101, in the two positions, respectively. 97, nominal, is quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—Our list is nominally unaltered, the Bazaar remaining closed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th March 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Headquarters:—

No. 1 Company.
Wednesday—Gatacre Cup Team
Thursday—Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions, } at 8-45 p.m.
Friday—Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions,
Friday—10 in. R L M Gun Drill, at 7 a.m.

No. 2 Company.
Wednesday—Gatacre Cup Team, at 8-45 p.m.
Thursday—at 8 p.m, Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Thursday—at 9 p.m, Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Friday—at 7 a.m., 10 in. R M L Gun Drill.

2. The Range Finding Class will meet at Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, this morning and Friday next, at 7 a.m., sharp.

3. There will be Class firing at Coorla this morning and on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6 12 a.m., (local time)

4. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will not be held this year owing to difficulties which have arisen through the epedemic now prevailing in the City.

5. On Saturday next, 13th instant the Corps will parade at Sir Richard Temples' Statue at 5 p.m. sharp for rehearsal of the ceremonial part of the annual inspection on the 20th instant. Dress—Drill order with arms and accoutrements, Putties to be worn. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

6. There will be service practice at a moving target from the 10-inch R M L guns at Colaba Fort on Wednesday the 17th instant at 6-45 a.m. Members are particularly requested to make arrangements to attend; and as many as possible to obtain such leave as may be necessary to enable them to stay until 9 a.m., should it be desirable. Breakfast will be provided for those who give 2 days notice to the Adjutant. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

7. The annual Inspection will take place on the 20th instant and will be taken in two parts:—

Part I—At Mahaluxmi Fort, commencing at 6-45 a.m. Service Practice from the 10-inch R M L guns (Gatacre Cup Competition) and 10 inch R M L Gun drill. Dress—Drill order with putties but without arms.

Part II—Place of parade to be notified hereafter.

General Inspection—Dress: Full dress with badges, arms and accoutrements, but without putties. Instructions as to falling in for these parades and conveyance to the Fort will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Breakfast will be provided for all members attending the morning parades who give notice to the Adjutant not later than the 18th instant.

8 Competitions—The arrangements already announced for the Gatacre Cup Competition and the Wheal Cup will not be altered but it may be necessary to alter the date of the Squad Drill and Guard Mounting Competition, Due notice will be give if this has to be done,

9 With a view to carrying out the arrangements necessary under the attered circumstances all Officers and N C O's will meet the Commanding Officer to-night (Wednesday) at the Fort Head quarters at 6-30 p.m.

10 In addition to the evening drills now being held nightly there will be morning gun drills at both Head-quarters at 7 a.m, on Friday 12th, Tuesday 16th Thursday 18th and every day except Sunday from Monday 22nd to Wednesday 31st, Members should avail themselves of these apportunities to complete their drills. All expenses for conveyance to these parades will be refunded on application,

11. There will be class firing at Coorla daily from Sunday 14th to Wednesday 31st exclusive except on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 17th, 19th and 20th.

12. There will be gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort on Monday next 17th instant at 7 a.m, All Officers, Gun Captain, Gun Layers and Range Finders are particularly requested to attend. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

13. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 11th November 1896:—Bombr. F. G. Ross.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 8.

10 p.m.	74·3

TUESDAY.—MARCH 9.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	80·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLES—Feb. 26, at Nagpur, C. P. the wife of H. E. Coles
Dist Supdt of Police, of a son (still-born).
KENYON—March 4, at 4, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of E. A. Kenyon, of a daughter.
MACKINNON—Feb. 19, at Bubnowlie, Goruckpere, the wife of F. Mackinnon, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897.

THE Cretan question appears to be for the moment, at all events, in a more hopeful phase. On Saturday the Continental bourses took a gloomy view of the situation, and stocks fell. Even consols declined fifteen-sixteenths. They have now recovered and gone up more than one point. At first sight this seems strange for, while Greece was contumacious and Greek bands were cutting the railways in Macedonia the Powers, or at all events the foreign admirals, had agreed upon a plan for the blockade of the Piræus and the coast of Crete, while Greek war-vessels "disobeying orders" were to be seized or sunk without further respite. This announcement seemed to portend the re-establishment of the concert of the Powers, disarranged by the refusal of Great Britain, France, and Italy to follow the course marked out for them by the Emperor William. But it appears that there is even now a jarring note in this concert, after so many rehearsals of the piece they are so sincerely anxious to play together in the European orchestra. At the last moment M. Hanotaux has promised the Chamber of Deputies that France will take no part in the coercion of Greece until the Government of the Republic has consulted the Chamber. This announcement adjourns French action in the matter to the Greek Kalends. French opinion which will certainly make itself effectively heard in the Chamber, will not tolerate any action of the kind. The news of the lauding of the Greek military expedition in Crete was received with enthusiasm from one end of France to the other. "Considerations of expediency, diplomacy and interests are flung to the wind" writes the experienced, and by no means emotional, Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, who adds that M. Hanotaux was exceedingly annoyed and disturbed at the indiscipline of French opinion, "but it would be as much as the Meline Cabinet's life is worth to consent to the coercion of Greece, especially at the suggestion of the German Emperor." Retired officers and soldiers in considerable numbers presented themselves at the Greek Legation in Paris, to be enrolled in the Cretan Volunteers. More significant, perhaps, is the declaration in the *Temps*, the organ of the French Foreign Office, that the occupation of the Cretan coasttowns by the Powers is a notification to Turkey that she must give up all hopes of establishing her rule in that island. The Italian Prime Minister, it so happened, made a precisely similar declaration simultaneously in Rome to Signor Cavalotti. He said that Italian feeling ought to be calmed by the knowledge that the one solution of the Cretan difficulty that is impossible is the restoration of the Turkish yoke in Crete. "The Powers have made the Athens Government understand that of all possible solutions one was positively excluded, that of the return of Crete to the misrule and barbarity of the Turks. Thus they have sanctioned humanitarian side. That of nationality is less urgent and can wait as European peace is threatened." The Italian Premier very truly said that although Italy must remain in accord with the other Powers so as to confine the conflict as much as possible to Crete, in order to avoid a European war, yet natural duties are imposed on States such as England, Italy and France which live essentially by public opinion. The German Emperor is as much above opinion as one of his predecessors was *super grammaticam*. The Kaiser astonished every one by his effusive cordiality to the Turkish Ambassador at the Opera Ball in Berlin which took place immediately after his Imperial Majesty's proposal to blockade the Piræus. He walked about the ball-room arm-in-arm with the representative of Abdul the Misunderstood, who telegraphed his warmest thanks for the German Emperor's timely intervention in the interest of peace and civilisation. It was generally understood that William II. took the initiative in proposing coercive measures in the hope that he would thus best show the desire to be agreeable to the Czar, who is known to be anxious to avert or at all events, to postpone a general war. That the relations of the Powers have been strained almost to the breaking point seems to be admitted. When Russia woke up to the fact that Great Britain, without any fuss, had assembled a fleet of forty war ships in Cretan waters, which outnumbered the ships of all the other Powers in the Levant great alarm prevailed in St Petersburg. It was believed that the concentration of such a force could only have for its object a sudden *coup* at Constantinople. The Black Sea fleet was not only mobilised in all haste, but the iron-clads kept their steam up, and troops in the Crimea and at Odessa, were warned for immediate service. Count Muravieff proceeded to Paris to concert with M. Hanotaux the steps to be taken in view of this portent. When international suspicions have arrived at such a point, any accident, fortuitous or arranged—as Prince Bismarck arranged the Ems telegram—might produce a European conflagration. It is to be hoped that the resources of diplomacy are not yet exhausted. It is quite obvious that the reply of Greece to the Collective Note of the Powers opens the door to a compromise. Greece may be content for the time with the autonomy of Crete under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. The example of the Balkan States shows that in such an arrangement the autonomy grows rapidly into independence, and the suzerainty dwindles into something less than a memory.

NEWS of the decision of the Venice Plague Conference is still awaited here with anxiety. Excepting for one or two brief messages respecting the opening sittings, Reuter has supplied no information by wire of what is being done. On February 17 after holding a second sitting the Conference adjourned pending the arrival a day or two later of Surgeon-General Cleghorn; but we in India have as yet learned nothing of what has since transpired. The meetings are held with closed doors, but the official summary of proceedings supplied to the press contained in the papers brought out by the last mail enables us to form some conclusions as to the spirit in which the subject is being discussed. It is noteworthy that the Conference is not an exclusively European one, for the delegates include representatives both of the United States and of Persia, while Russia's concern in the epidemic is mainly to prevent the disease finding an entrance into the Asiatic portions of her dominions. We in India have cause to congratulate ourselves upon the attainments and calibre of the officers at the Venice Conference to whom we look for the safeguarding of our commercial interests. Dr. Thorne Thorne as principal medical officer of the Local Government Board has an unique knowledge of the measures which at Home are resorted to, and invariably found adequate for the stamping out of epidemic diseases. Surgeon-General Cleghorn, while doing his utmost to safeguard commercial interests, would be the last man to lose influence with the Conference, by underestimating the extent of the danger. Although holding that plague is not infectious and contagious in the ordinary acceptation of the word he was sufficiently alive to the gravity of the epidemic months ago to urge the adoption of the measures to which the Bombay Government have now been compelled to resort. Mr. Farnal has had experience of tropical diseases in West Africa, and Professor Notter, of Netley, is an authority upon the extent to which those diseases are communicable to European residents beyond the tropic of Cancer. The Hon. Michael Herbert, C.B., lately Secretary of the Embassy, Constantinople, has had a diplomatic training no less necessary for the adequate discharge of the delicate duties of the British representatives than the medical knowledge brought to bear by his colleagues. The work of these delegates is a defence of the British and Indian Governments from charges of neglect brought against them on the Continent, and the protection of the commercial interests of India which are seriously imperilled by the exaggerated views of many Continental writers as to the extent of the risks of plague importation to Europe.

Dr. Thorne Thorne, when his turn came on the opening day to state the English view of the situation, expressed every confidence in the measures taken in the United Kingdom as the best possible defence against an invasion of plague. Those measures include neither the prohibition of particular classes of imports, nor quarantine. The experience of over a century has taught Great Britain that quarantine is of little or no practical value, and legislative sanction for it after having long remained a dead-letter was abolished last year. The medical examination of ships from infected ports and the immediate isolation of such persons suffering from the disease has been found adequate to prevent the importation of dangerous epidemics not only in England but also in Japan, whose merchants object to restrictions to trade not called for by prudence and common sense. The Continental Powers, however, attach great importance to quarantine, and it cannot for a moment be supposed that they would be satisfied if the Conference came to a decision based on the English regulations. No one knows this better than Dr. Thorne Thorne, but he was quite justified in emphasising the immunity from importation of epidemics enjoyed by Great Britain by showing the needlessness of the severe measures which some of the delegates were prepared to support. The French representatives made the important admission that the stringency of the European measures could be decreased in proportion as the Indian regulations were increased in efficiency. This is a sensible view of the matter, and if the Conference generally adopts it Surgeon-General Cleghorn will find no difficulty in proving that whatever may have been the case in the earlier stages of the history of the visitation no stone is now left unturned in India, not only to prevent the dissemination of the disease locally, but also to bring to an irreducible minimum the chances of its spread to Europe. He can point to the very plenary powers vested in the local authorities by recent legislation, and the freedom with which those powers are being exercised. He can point not only to the total prohibition of pilgrimages—a measure which many of the foreign delegates declared to be necessary—but also to the very strict medical examination of the passengers and crews of every departing vessel, and to the temporary suspension of the rules under which poor labourers and artisans are able to emigrate. When Dr. Cleghorn has fully explained these measures he may well ask what more can be done in India to prevent the spread of the disease to Europe. The French Delegates admitted that the prohibition of pilgrimages in this Empire is a much more difficult thing than its suspension in Algeria and Tunis. The fact that the Government of India has faced these difficulties and put a stop to the traffic for the time being should afford conclusive proof to the delegates that any reasonable desire on the part of the Conference will be met by the authorities here; that the Indian Government is fully alive to the necessities of the situation, and that consequently extreme measures need not be resorted to on the Continent.

A great deal was heard at the Conference respecting the Paris Convention and its non-ratification by England. That a decision on the subject should be postponed pending the arrival of Surgeon-General Cleghorn was only right, seeing that this country is more closely concerned in the provisions of that Convention than England. Unfortunately insufficient notice of the Paris Conference of 1894 was given to the Government of India, who were in consequence unable to depate in time an officer acquainted with the administrative side of the question of pilgrim passages. To the suprise of the authorities here the Conference dealt with the whole of the regulations affecting this traffic from India and made orders for a number of sweeping changes not called for by the sanitary necessities of the situation. Six months later the Governor-General in Council received from the Secretary of State a copy of the Convention which had been accepted with certan minor reservations by her Majesty's Government as binding. The Government of India were asked to bring the Indian laws and regulations into harmony with the terms of the Convention. Accordingly the Pilgrim Ships Bill was introduced, and proposed restrictions and burdens such as the Viceroy-in-Council and his predecessors had consistently deprecated as unnecessary and calculated to hamper Mahomedan subjects in the discharge of a traditional practice. The space on pilgrim vessels to be set apart for each passenger of whatever age was no less than sixteen quare feet—an allowance altogether unnecessary for poor Moslems whose mode of life and standard of comfort would never lead them to desire so much room. A great outcry was raised in this country against the Bill generally and this provision in particular, and it was pointed out that it would render the cost of pilgrimages prohibitive to large numbers of would be Hadjis. The grave discontent that prevailed was only removed by the announcement that Her Majesty's Government had decided, in view of the representations received from Lord Elgin, not to finally ratify the Convention. The bill was passed in a greatly modified form, and has had the effect of improving considerably the sanitary conditions under which Hadjis are conveyed to Jeddah, without adding unduly to the cost. Her Majesty's Government have asked that the space to be alloted under the Convention to each pilgrim may be twelve instead of sixteen square feet. But there appears to be a strong feeling at the Conference that the Convention should be ratified in its original form. It may be hoped that the representations of Dr. Cleghorn and the other British delegates will result in an acceptance of the modification for which Her Majesty's Government, in the interests of sixty-five millions of British Indian subjects, have held out during the last two years.

IN no part of the British Empire is more active sympathy being taken in India's present troubles than in Canada. So long ago as February 5, a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars had been subscribed to the Famine Fund, a list having been opened by the *Montreal Star*. Not content with receiving and despatching the contributions of the generous Canadians, the *Star* issues daily a fresh appeal for new subscriptions and devotes the whole of its front page of eight columns to their acknowledgment. We are glad to see that no exaggerated statement has been made and no sensationalism introduced into the appeals. They are based on the Blue-book of January 20—the Indian Secretary's official report. Even this is given in copious, but unvarnished extracts—a feature which we are not accustomed to find in journalism on the other side of the Atlantic, Canada, like the States is fond of striking head-lines and elaborate sentences through which the truth finds it very hard to pierce. Our contemporary's chief appeal is made under the single heading "Resume of Famine Conditions." True, our contemporary does not let the subscribers' right hand do much without the left hand knowing it. On every donation it has a pleasant comment. With "marked influence by its size and origin," came a handsome gift of one thousand dollars, and "with startling affect, a princely subscription by wire" of one thousand dollars. Amongst the private citizens early contributors on a large scale were: first, Premier Laurier, whose letter, with enclosure of a generous gift from a poor man is familiar to all. His Worship the Mayor's response was cordial and liberal. Handsome subscriptions came from a long list of people, and thus our contemporary recounts its money, jingling the coins together in the bags and laying them out on the editorial table to test the ring of the metal. It tells us that conspicuous in the honors list is the magnificent subscription from the members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, through their respected president, Hon. J. R. Forget, an example for emulation. It would, indeed, be hard, adds the *Star*, to over-estimate the influence of the more moderate subscriptions. Those who could spare the ten dollars, five dollars, one dollar, half-a-dollar, rushed in to swell the fund, and really gave it a potential impetus that figures big in the influences for success. To the churches and the schools belong much of the credit for making an historical event of the Famine Fund. The example they have set will be far-reaching and productive of untold good. One or two illustrations find their way into the column of our contemporary by way of strengthening its case, and if we, out here, detect errors in detail and anachronisms and anomalies here and there, we must not forget that Canada is two thousand miles further from us than London, and fewer Canadian than English artists have ever visited India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, and Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, returned from Poona, yesterday morning, by ordinary passenger train, and alighted at the Byculla station. The Governor in company with the staff at once drove to Government House, Malabar Point. The arrival was private.

SURGEON-MAJOR MACNAMARA, A.M.S., who has been for five months under arrest, is to be tried by General Court Martial at Belgaum, to-morrow (Thursday). Dr. Macnamara will be defended by Mr. L. P. Russell, barrister-at-law, of Bombay.

MR. SANDERS-SLATER, President of the Marine Court-of-Inquiry, held to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Khedive, delivered the court's decision this morning. The court was of opinion that the steamer was going at an excessive speed, and in going near the land at such speed the captain was guilty of a wrongful act. The court, therefore, ordered the suspension of Captain Mathews' certificate for two years, and recommended that a chief mate's certificate be granted to him during that period. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, drew the court's attention to the fact that the second officer had been in Bombay during the time the inquiry was held, and was present in court that morning. Mr. Abdulla HajeeAdam, the owner of the vessel, was also present, and the court might take down their statements, the object of the inquiry was to find out the cause of the loss, that it might serve as a lesson in future. The statements of the two persons named were then recorded and substantially corroborated those of the other witnesses.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company has subscribed through their agents, Mr. N. M. Patel, Rs. 2,000 to the Bombay Famine Fund in add

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, MARCH. 8.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that the position of British Missions and of British subjects generally in Madagascar was receiving the earnest attention of the Government who were about to address representations on the matter to France.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has strongly protested against the Aliens Act passed by the Transvaal Government, as a violation of the London Convention.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

It is reported to-night that the Greek reply to the Collective Note of the Powers opens the door to a compromise.

THE GREEK REPLY TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Greek reply to the Collective Note has been presented to the Powers.

It urges that the Powers should not insist upon the autonomy of Crete, which would be inadequate to prevent anarchy and fanaticism, but rather restore Crete to Greece.

Greece, it adds, cannot withdraw her troops, and abandon the Cretans to the mercy of the Mussalmans, but that part of the Greek fleet might be withdrawn.

The reply appeals to the Powers to let the Cretans decide upon the requisite reforms in the Government.

The foreign Admirals have notified to the Greek Vice-Consul that journalists and other Greek subjects at Canea must quit the island.

FRANCE AND COERCION IN CRETE.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

M. Hanotaux has promised the Chamber of Deputies to take no action for the coercion of Greece without first consulting the Chamber.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 9.

Eighteen cases and thirteen deaths occurred in the city to-day. Total 479 cases and 408 deaths.

In the suburban one local case occurred in Punditta Ramabai Widows' Home. Nine cases were sent to the plague hospital, five having died. The mortality from all causes were 59.

A few imported cases have occurred at Mahableshwar.

Seven days' quarantine has been imposed on all persons who go there from affected places.

The segregation camp of Poona is now nearly full.

A large number from a chawl in the Cantonment was removed yesterday. There are at present 69 patients in the Plague Hospital for treatment. One was cured to-day.

The Bunias of Ahmednagar have erected a plague hospital for their use in addition to one erected by the Municipality.

PLAGUE IN THE SEGREGATION CAMP.

One plague case was found in the Segregation Camp of the Cantonment.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

News has been received just now of restrictions imposed upon third-class passengers travelling from Poona and adjacent stations having been removed.

Passengers for the Kolhapur State cannot proceed beyond Shirol Road Station. The booking of all third-class passengers is resumed.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

PREVALENT IGNORANCE AND OBSTRUCTION.

MEETING AT HYDERABAD, SIND.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 8.

A monster meeting of thousands of Hindus and Mahomedans of all denominations, high and low, was held here yesterday. While recognising the good intentions of Government in employing measures to prevent and check the plague, it strongly but respectfully protested against the compulsory segregation of healthy inmates to huts, more especially of purdah ladies, and in cases where such segregation involves interference with religious rites and social customs. It deeply regrets the violation by the Hyderabad Collector of public assurances from him and the Commissioner by the notification and proclamation of non-removal of purdah women to huts, and for non-interference with the religious and social habits for the suggested formation of a committee of medical men for investigating the suspected plague cases. According to popular belief there is no plague in Hyderabad. The mortality is very low and less than the average. Cases are wrongly reported as plague on insufficient data. Great alarm and panic are prevalent in the city. The meeting expressed the strong public feeling. Resolutions were forwarded to the Collector of Hyderabad and the Commissioner in Sind for favourable consideration.

MEETING AT SURAT.

SURAT, MARCH 8.

A large and influential meeting of Mahomedans was held, this evening, at the Nabob's palace, when it was resolved unanimously that the Anjuman was not consulted by the Collector regarding the corpse prayers and putting quicklime in graves. It is objectionable to put lime in graves. Corpse prayers must be performed in a mosque. Mir Muzfurhusenkhan, Syed Zeneredrus, and Molvi Cazam admitted their mistakes in giving their consent contrary to religion and for not consulting the community. Molvi Abdool Kadar Baakzee requested the people to obey and respect Government orders and to apply them.

RULES REGARDING PLAGUE.

SATARA, MARCH 7.

Quarantine has been sanctioned for Satara of five days, and segregation is made compulsory.

APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 9,

Surgeon-Captain Donnett, Special Cantonment Inspecting Plague Officer, being down with a mild attack of the plague, Surgeon-Captain Thacker is appointed to act for him.

A PAPER CHASE.

A paper chase organised by Dr. Bull came off at Yerrowda to-day. The Gymkhana race committeee offered a cup for subalterns who would be first on his pony of 13-3 hands. A field of 25 turned out. A start was made from the Yerrowda steeplechase course. Captain Lecky came first, Dr. Bull second, Dr. Swinton third.

Amongst the ladies, Miss Salaman came first.

The cup was won by Mr. James, of the 20th Hussars. Dr. Bull was "At Home."

RETURN OF EMIGRANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The ship Mersey with 696 time-expired return emigrants from Trinidad, arrived from that port last evening. The savings of the emigrants amount to a lakh and a-half of rupees, exclusive of a considerable amount of specie and trinkets in their possession.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Imperial Council on Thursday :—

Sir John Woodburn to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and make further provision in dealing with youthful offenders to be taken into consideration ; also to move that the Bill as amended be passed. The Hon. Mr. Chalmers to move that the report of the Select Committe on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other provident funds be taken into consideration ; also to move that the Bill as amended be passed, also to move that the report of the Select Committee of the Bill to consolidate and extend the general clauses of Acts 1868 and 1887 be taken into consideration ; also to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

Sir James Westland to more that the Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies be taken into consideration. The Hon. Babu Jog Gobind Law to move that sub-clause (1) of clause 2 of the Bill be omitted, and that numbering Sir James Westland to move that the Bill be passed, and also to move that the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act of 1879 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'bles Chalmers, Ananda Charlu Sayani and Sir James, and the moner be empowered with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council. Rao sahib Balwantrao Bhuskute will ask the following questions:—

Is it true that a circular has been issued by Comptrolier General in India to his nine subordinate provincial comptrollers regarding the recruitment of European and Eurasian young men in account of offices ; if true, has it been issued with the sanction the Government of India. Will they be pleased to reconsider it, as it tends to give rise to racial distinctions and not to efficiency.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 8.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, from Karachi arrived here, this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

Mail steamers Ravenna from China, Thames from Bombay, and Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

PENANG, MARCH 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes (extra) left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, MAR. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 15-16

3 per cent. Rentes 102¼

5½ per cent. Sterling Loan 116½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62⅜

Bar Silver 29 5-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. KHEDIVE.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

CAPTAIN MATHEWS' CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, President of the Marine Court of Inquiry, held at the Esplanade Police Court, to investigate the circumstances under which the s. s. Khedive grounded of the coast of Porebunder on the 11th January last, delivered the Courts decision yesterday.

After recapitulating the evidence Mr. J. Sanders Slater went on to say that the Court regretted that it had been able to obtain very little information as to the actual steps which led to the casualty. The obstinate silence of the master, the disappearance of the Second Officer, the quarter-master, and the leads man and the utter absence of any means whatever of training any of them had brought about an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The Court was of opinion that in approaching land at an excessive speed Captain Mathews was guilty of wrongful Act, and that was the cause of the casualty. The Court regretted that the Captain was ill-advised as to refuse to give any explanation whatever of his conduct. Captain Mathews might have, in acting as he did, carried out the wishes of the owner who was on the bridge with him in taking the ship so close to the land, which hower was no justification for his action. There was nothing in the evidence to support the supposition that the Captain was physically incapacitated from attending to his duty upon this occasion. If he was so incapable it was his clear duty to have handed over the Command of the vessel to some other person, and not to imperil the safety of the ship, or of passengers and crew. The Court felt bound to pronounce that the Captain was guilty of gross carelessness and incompetency and ordered that his certificate be suspended for two years. In the event of Captain Mathews being considered physically and mentally capable to carry out the duties of Chief Officer the Court recommended that a Chief Officer's certificate be granted to him during the period of the suspension of his own certificate. Mr. Little Government Solicitor drew the Court's attention to the fact that the Second Officer and the owner was on the bridge at the time of grounding of the Khedive and said that their statements should be taken as to the accident. The object of such Courts of Inquiry was not to determine the competency of the Captain or the officers but to determine the cause of the loss of the vessel that it might serve as a lesson in future.

Mirza Amirudin, Second Officer of the s.s. Khedive was then called and examined. He said that he attributed the accident to the illness of the Captain, who was suffering from strong pain in the chest. He was very bad but not laid up. Another cause of the accident was the excessive speed with which the steamer was running when nearing the land.

Mr. Abdulla Haji Adam, owner of the Khedive being next examined said that his firm owned one sailing ship and one steamer. The Khedive was insured for only one third of the purchase money. Witness was on the bridge when the steamer was about ten miles from the land. He had tried to get a good Porebunder Pilot in Bombay. But he could not find and was informed that if they anchored in 8 fathoms that would be good enough. When the ship was near the shore witness got frightened and went to engine-room to have the engines stopped. He came back and heard second officer advising the Captain to put back in deep water towards the left. Then the report was 4 fathoms or 4½ fathoms of water. He heard an anchor being dropped just at the time the ship struck. The steamer came closer to the land than the boats which had come in deep waters to take the passengers to shore. The third officer's statement that witness interfered with the navigation was not correct. He did not interfere. It was not brought to his notice that the Captain was ill.

Examined by Captain Mathews ; witness said that the Captain intended to anchor in 9 fathoms of water. Witness did not tell the Captain to go closer to the land.

After recording the evidence the President remarked that the Court saw no reason to change its decision.

A summons was then applied for against the Captain for not giving information to the Port Officer, regarding the accident. It was granted and made returnable on the 17th instant.

THE carnival opened at Nice on Feb. 18. The weather was fine and mild when King and Madame Carnival arrived, at eight o'clock in the evening, with their motley train of followers. The streets were crowded with spectators, and brilliantly illuminated. Madame Carnival was dressed in the costume of a Nice fish-wife. Before her, upheld by two enormous hands, was an enormous baby, and behind her on the car appeared the heads of twenty-four monster children representing the twenty-four carnivals which have already taken place at Nice. This is supposed to be King Carnival's silver wedding, and the cars were accordingly plentifully decorated with white and silver. The car of the "Joyous Toad" which figured in last year's procession followed that of Madame, and after it came eight giants escorting King Carnival, a monster peasant in sixteenth century costume. Soldiers, gendarmes, and bands of music made up the rest of the long "cortege." The town is filled with strangers from every nation, who appeared fully disposed to enter thoroughly into the humours of the Carnival.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

THE REMOVAL OF THE TOWN-SWEEPINGS TO COORLA.

Yesterday, General Gatacre, Mr. Snow, Dr. Weir, Dr. Dimmock, and Mr. James, proceeded to the Byculla Flats and inspected the fearful nuisance which has been growing in volume and in danger from year to year for the last twenty years, and has recently become intolerable. All present were satisfied that the immediate abolition of this peril to the health of the city, which has been aggravated beyond measure by the addeddeposit for the last five months of the sweepings of the plague-infected districts of the city is called for. It was decided to inform the Municipal Corporation that the long-discussed plan for the carriage by railway of the town-sweepings to the waste land beyond Coorla should be carried out without delay. As negociations are pending between the Government and the Municipality, as to the terms on which the former will lease the land in question, the Commission will, it is understood, endeavour to bring about an arrangement which will meet the equities of the case. But, it is decided, that there can be no delay in the adoption of measures to put an end in the briefest possible time to a practice which under present circumstances has become doubly dangerous. It cannot have escaped attention that Byculla has for many weeks been one of the chief plague centres of the city.

A number of medical officers of the Bombay and Aden districts have been engaged for plague duty. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins and Surgeon-Major Damania are amongst these. Advertisements have been inserted in the leading papers of India for qualified medical men and trained nurses, European and Native. The Reverend Mothers of St. John's Convent and of St. Catherine's Convent, Byculla, have offered the services of the sisters for nursing ; the offer has been gladly accepted by the Commissioner, and six sisters will be sent to the hospitals at Sion and Bandora.

Mr. Muncherji Bomanji Pantheky has offered the Commission the use of some of his land at Sion for the plague hospital. This offer has been thankfully accepted.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Plague Commission, with its Secretary Major Cahusac, and Assistant Secretary Lieutenant Walrond, has been principally occupied during the past three days in organising the staff for working the ten districts into which the city has been divided. A great deal of actual administrative work has also been got through. The construction of the District hospitals has been begun, and good progress has been made. Under the instructions of Mr. James, the Engineer, who has charge of the Sanitary Engineering work, the architectural surveyor of the Municipality, Mr. Govindram, whose services have been requisitioned for the purpose, has prepared the plans on which the hospitals are being erected. A one-section hospital with twenty beds will, with the necessary appurtenances occupy, as nearly as possible, a square of 160ft by 140. The hospital itself will be in two blocks, containing ten beds each, the blocks being separated by an open space forty feet wide. Each block will have a verandah four feet wide at either end. The roof of jowlies battened will be high-pitched, seventeen feet high in the centre and nine at the sides. The walls will consist of mats or coarse cloth, supported by squared jungle-wood posts, the floors of rammed earth and cow-dung, the whole whitewashed. At one side of the compound near the hospital the quarters for the hospital assistants will be placed and on the other, quarters for the orderlies, the nurses, servants, and ayahs. The nurses' quarters will be in the centre. Beyond these will be twelve huts, or rooms, for the families of the patients, and a little further off, the mortuary and the sweepers' quarters.

The floors of each hospital block containing ten beds will be 24 feet square. Kamptulicon will be nailed over the rammed earth on battens embedded in the earth so as to ensure clean floors.

The quarters for the nurses employed at the Grant Road Hospital will be erected in the Northbrook Gardens, the space available elsewhere being too restricted. The floor will be raised on a plinth of rammed moorum a foot high. The gardens will be closed to the public and screened with mats. The police will be on duty to prevent intrusion, a precaution made necessary by the questionable character of many of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Taking the Mody Khana one-section hospital in No. 2 District, the staff will be

Hospital Assistant	1
Nurses	2
Ward orderlies	4
Ayah	1
Bhisti	1
Sweeper	2
Nurses' servants	2
Cook	1

No. 1 District (Colaba Cantonment) will have a Military equipment, three nurses and three ayahs.

Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and the Municipal Workshops have received orders to prepare ambulances, according to plans suggested by General Gatacre, and approved by the Committee. They will be of light iron frame-work, with bicycle wheels and rubber tyres, and will be provided with a canvas roof and curtains. Twenty-five of these ambulances will be immediately provided. One or two will be stationed at the head office of the District Medical Officer and at the police chowkies and hospitals. With them will be provided a bullock gari for the conveyance of the relations of the patient and their necessaries to the quarters provided for them in the vicinity of the hospital. Iron litters for the conveyance of the dead will be kept at every mortuary. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas are preparing these. The ambulances and filters will be painted white.

The general administration of each district by the medical officer in charge will be best illustrated by the duties which will devolve upon Surgeon Captain Jennings, this morning, who takes charge of the South District, including Parel, Sion, Mahim, and Worli. This district contains 10,000 houses, with a total population of 100,000. He will have under him as a working staff, twelve sub Inspectors, twelve police sepoys, and fifty military sepoys, whom he will apportion for service each morning with the Justices, who have volunteered for house to house visitation. Dr. Jennings's head-quarters will be in one of the A. D. C.'s bungalows in the grounds of Parel Government House. This will be the central office of the district. There will also be a branch office for Parel, a branch office at Bandora Causeway for Mahim, and a branch-office at Worli. At each of these there will be a clerical staff and a small store of medicines, disinfectants, ambulances, and a bullock cart. It will be part of Dr. Jennings' duty to superintend the arrangements at Bandora and Coorla Causeways to stop the importation into the city along those routes of plague cases. At least twelve moribund cases have been sent across the Causeway to die in Mahim, the death-rate of which has thus been unduly swollen. A military guard of ten or twelve sepoys with police will be stationed at the Bandora Causeway, and a similar guard at Coorla Causeway. At both places men have been stationed to stop the migration of plague cases from the city. Dr. Anderson has exercised due vigilance in this regard, but, hitherto, no provision has been made to prevent such cases entering the city. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has been asked by the Plague Commission to employ police sepoys to put a stop to the practice now prevailing of people entering the city by walking along the railway lines. Dr. Jennings will see that these arrangements are properly carried out, and report daily on this and all other measures for dealing with the epidemic in the Tenth District. Considerable importance is attached to the operations in this large and populous area for, if the sickness be stamped out there, it will reduce the deaths-rate by twenty per diem.

On Monday, deputation, consisting of the Shams Ul-Ulema J. J. Mody, head of the Parsee Punchayet, and some other members of that community, waited on General Gatacre and asked for assistance in the cleansing of ninety insanitary houses in Khetwadi, inhabited by Parsis. They asked also whether there would be any objection to their selecting houses in which members of their community suffering from plague might be treated by their own families. The President of the Plague Commission after consulting his colleagues, stated that the Punchayet should furnish a list of the insanitary houses and the number of inhabitants in each. The Commission would then arrange that twenty of the houses should be vacated at a time for disinfection, the families to be removed meanwhile to camps approved by the Commission. A Parsee representative should be responsible for the effects left in the houses when vacated for disinfection. Houses might be selected or private hospitals erected in which Parsees could be treated by their families, but they should be approved by the medical member of the Commission. Poor families will be supplied with food and with assistance in removing. The deputation having inquired as to the action to be taken if patients would not allow themselves to be removed, the General said that in such a case they should apply to the Commission, but he did not think that any difficulty of the kind would now arise.

Amongst the many visitors who favour the President of the Commission with information and advice was a Hindu gentleman who introduced himself, gave his name, and stated that he alone saved Bombay during the riots of 1893. The object of his visit was to inform the General of the existence of three plague cases in a particular locality, so that he might personally visit them. "The public," he said "expect that you, as chairman of the Plague Committee, shall visit every case of plague occurring in Bombay. That is the only way to stamp out the plague."

MAHOMEDAN OPINION ON THE BURIAL GROUND QUESTION.

WHAT THEY REALLY OBJECT TO.

A WELL-KNOWN Mahomedan resident has discussed with a representative of this paper the state of feeling in the community, respecting the proposed closing of the intramural burial grounds and the substitution of one at Tank Bunder. He was first asked to what extent the sacred writings supported the theory advanced during the present controversy that a burial ground could not be used by the Faithful until a mosque and a tank had been erected upon it. He replied : "This statement has been made from obstructive rather than pious motives. The customs enjoined in the Koran and followed by the various sections of our community are these. When a man dies a shroud is put over him, he is perfumed and his body placed upon a bier. This is carried on the shoulders of friends or relations generally to the mosque nearest to the place where the man has expired. If there is a place of worship within the compound of the burial ground that is utilised instead ; but there is no rule making a mosque in the grounds a necessity. The *Janazah* prayers are performed in the mosque and any person who is in a state of ceremonial uncleanness goes through the *ausu* ceremony at the tank. If this has been done at the nearest mosque, there is no further need for any ceremony at either tank or mosque within the burial grounds."

Asked as to the extent of the opposition against the closing of the Grant Road cemetery our informant said : "The antagonism is mainly confined to the Kokanis, many of whom have vested interest in the existing grave-yards." As they are the oldest Mahomedan citizens of Bombay, many of the Kokani families have reserved plots of ground corresponding to the family vaults used in England and known here also. Some of them too have taken upon themselves from time immemorial the right of exercising guardianship over these places and levying certain fees, which they are not very sure of getting at the new cemetery. When the question was first mooted a great majority of Mahomedans here were quite indifferent to the proposed closing of the grounds. But the agitators have been working so hard and many Moslem newspapers have constantly played upon their feelings so that there is now much more opposition than there would have been had the yards been closed a few months ago.

"I do not for a moment, think" said the speaker, "that the closing will be accompanied by any attempt at riotous behaviour and those who are whispering to the contrary are simply doing so to deter Government from making the change. The so-called leaders, who are interesting themselves in the question are in reality not leaders at all. As a matter of fact our community is the most democratic in the country. Rightly speaking there is no priesthood ; the Moulvies are acknowledged as learned men but nothing else and they have no real sacerdotal power. The Central Asian Mahomedans in Bombay, having been under the rule of the Muscovite knout, are very law-abiding and would not be likely to join any seditionary movements. The Pathans are less tractable and have an idea that the Afghan Ruler has got the better both of the Russian and the English Powers. Fortunately this class is not numerous or strong in Bombay and its members do not care much about the grave-yard question. In fact the chief concern of all the foreign Mahomedans in Bombay is that they may die in their own countries, for the simple reason that the careless manner in which interments are carried out here, with the bodies only two or three feet below the ground is very distasteful to them. It was because of this that many foreign Mahomedans left Bombay when the plague started, and the dread of being buried here has long since passed into a proverb amongst them."

"There is one point, however," he continued, "of which Government should take careful note. Rumours are being spread by ill-intentioned people that Government are intending some diabolic measures of putting carbolic acid, quicklime or other powerful disinfectants in the graves of the Faithful. It is being represented that this would mean the virtual cremation of the souls of the Faithful. This would mean their being sent to *Jahannam* directly and they would thereby be deprived of their chance of final redemption through purgatory. This sinister rumour should be met with a prompt contradiction."

MR. J. G. HOLBORN, M.P. for North-West Lanark, claims to be the only *bona-fide* working member at present in the House of Commons. His occupation is that of a tinsmith in Leith, and one of his platform stories deals with the tinsmithing job that he was tackling when elected M.P. He left the job to attend the opening of the session at Westminster, but returned at the very earliest opportunity and put on the finishing dabs of solder. He began life in a one-room house, and his present house-rent does not exceed £17 per annum. His oratory in Walthamstow and in Forfarshire is said to have been worth hundreds of votes to his party in each instance.

ANOTHER plan for turning to account forces of nature as yet dimly understood is reported from Scandinavia, where a savant has discovered a method of converting turf into coal. The turf is place in retorts and gradually heated to 250deg. The retorts are then closed and the temperature kept up for seven hours. The tar and gas products are thus retained in the coal mass to the extent of 80 per cent, and the resultant is said to contain 65 per cent. of carbon, 6 per cent. of hydrogen, 3·7 water, and 5 per cent. of ashes. Turf coal gives about the same amount of heat as seconds, and has been tested both in Krupp's iron foundry and for domestic purposes. One thousand kilos are sold for 7s., the cost of preparing it being about 3s.

DR. SMEE, Fellow of the Statistical Society, has gathered some curious facts concerning the relation of the prevalence of typhoid fever in a given place to the character of the soil from which the water supply of the place is derived. It appears that towns whose water supply is obtained from upland and moorland are peculiarly prone to typhoid—Belfast, Dublin, and Liverpool heading the list of mortality from typhoid. Chalk formation seems also to harbour the typhoid germ, towns, such as Lemberg, Rouen, and Hull, having their water from chalk springs having heavy mortalities. On the other hand, filtered river waters, snow water, mountain water, and water from sand and sand lakes are remarkably free from typhoid pollution.

DISTRIBUTION OF JUSTICES ON PLAGUE DUTY.

WE subjoin a list of the Justices who volunteered for house-to-house visitation. They have been made Special Constables so as to be empowered to act under the notifications issued by the Municipal Commissioner and Government for stamping out the plague. They will receive the necessary instructions as to their duties from General Gatacre and the Plague Commissioners to-morrow. It is intended that they shall commence their rounds at 7 in the morning and send in their reports at 10 a.m. It will be their duty to visit or cause to be visited the houses in the districts to which they are assigned. The Justices have volunteered for this duty for the various districts to which they are assigned. Each justice will have a staff to assist him in the work of inspection : a native sub-inspector, one policeman, and four military sepoys. When the Justice finds a case of sickness in a particular house he will notify the fact in the report to be sent in to the medical officer in charge of the district. If the Justice be himself a medical man, as for instance, Dr. DeMonte in District No. 10, he will himself decide whether the case is one of plague. If not he will not include it in the report. When a case of plague is found or suspected the Justice will leave one of the military sepoys as guard at the house, and proceed with the inspection elsewhere. Before 10 o'clock he will proceed to the District office or branch office, and the report will be handed to or forwarded to the district medical officer who by that time will have disposed of hospital work for the morning. An ambulance will be sent from the office or hospital or police chowkey nearest to the patient, who will be immediately removed to the hospital of the district. A bullock gharry will be kept at the different stations for the conveyance of the family of the patient to quarters in the vicinity of the hospital. In case of refusal to go to the hospital the medical officer will himself proceed to the house and persuade those concerned to assist in the removal. It is hoped that the good sense of the people and the influence of the Justices will prevent any difficulty of this kind arising. The relatives of the poorer patients will receive rations free of cost at the camp in the vicinity of the hospitals.

No. 1 DISTRICT—COLABA.

Medical Officer :—Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.
Justice:—Mr. T. C. Brewin, Colaba Causeway.

No. 2 DISTRICT—FORT AND ESPLANADE.

Medical Officer—
Justices :—Mr. Bomanshaw Entee, Editor of *Praja Punch* Office, Hornby Road, Fort.
Mr Rustomji N Byramji Jijeebhoy, Fort, North.
Dr Jehangir J Cursetji, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Mr Hormusji Cursetji Koorlawala, Fort.
Mr Nanabhoy N Katrak, Gunbow Street, Fort.
Mr N G Gamadia, Hormusji Street, Fort.
Mr Edulji Nusserwanji, Hornby Road, Fort.
Dr F E Davar, Rampart Row, Fort.
Mr Balkrishna Kirtikar, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Dr C H Freeman Underwood, Medows Street, Fort.
Dr Byramji Dorabshett, Frere Road, Fort.
Mr Sassoon J David, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Mr W Pearson, Fort.
Dr Temulji B Nariman, Gunbow Street, Fort.
Mr J N Tata, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Mr F Hutchinson, Fort.
Mr Bomanji Byramji Patel, Patel Street, Fort.
Mr C W L Jackson.
Dr B S Shroff.
Mr Framroz R Joshi.

No. 2 DISTRICT—(TENTS) ESPLANADE.

Medical Officer :— Surg-Capt Leumann.
Justices :—Mr. C Acworth
Mr W E Young, Asstt Collector of Customs.
Mr Greaves.
Mr E B Raikes, Bar.-at-Law.

No. 3 DISTRICT—MANDVIE, DONGRI, CHUCKLA, AND UMERCADI.

Medical Officer:—Surg-Major Hamilton.
Justices :—Mr Hassumbhai Visram.
Mr Badrudin Abdulla Kur
Mr Haji Jussuff Haji Esmail.
Dr J P Nicholson.
Mr B M Moses.
Mr Rahimbula Khyraj.
Mr Haji Abdul Sutar Haji Umar Soab.
Mr Mahomed Bhai Nansee Khyraj.
Mr J M Chinoy.
Mr Vithalrao C Vandekar.
Mr Haji Mahomed Ibrahim.
Khan Saheb Fatroji Jiwaji.
Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.
Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed.
Dr Dosabhoy Patel.
Umarcadi—Mr Mohomed Ali Adamji Pirbhoy.
Chuckla—Mr Bhaskar B Pitale.

No. 4 DISTRICT—MARKET, BHULESHWAR, KHARA TALAO, AND CUMBARWADA.

Medical Officer :—Surg.-Major Money Shewan.
Justices :—Market—Mr Ghanasham Nilkunth Nadkarni.
Mr Pundalal J Singani.
Mr Luchmandas Bhimji.
Mr Shamrao Pandurang.
Mr J L Brito.
Mr Luchmandas Khimji.
Khara Talao—Mr Nazir Mahomed Fateh Ali.
Bhuleshwar—Rao Bahadur Dackji Kasinathji.
Mr Javerilal Yajnik.

No. 5 DISTRICT—DHOBIE TALAO, FUNSWADI, GIRGAUM, AND CHOWPATI.

Medical Officer :—Surg-Lt-Col Wilkins.
Justices :—Dhobie Talao, Dr Byramji Bisin.
Mr Rustomji N Spencer.
Dr Cawasji Pestonji.
Mr Nanabhoy B Ranina.
Mr N B Suntook.
Chowpati—Mr Dinshaw Muncherji Puntaky.
Mr Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash,
Mr Manikshaw J Tayarkhan.
Girgaum—Dr Balchundra N Bhatavadekar.
Mr Dadi A Khare.
Dr D R Atmaram Pandurang.
Mr Mairaj Khatrao.
Mr Dadabhoy J Mantri.
Mr D J Fereira.
Mr Narayen Vishnu Bapat
Mr Chubundass Munguldass Nuthubhoy.
Mr Shantaram Vinayek Khantale.
Rao Bahadur Luchaman Singh.

No. 6 DISTRICT.—KAMATIPURA, 1ST NAGPADA, AND 2ND NAGPADA.

Medical Officer:—Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram.
Justices :—Mr Shivaji Dharamsi.
Mr P F Bhandara.

No. 7 DISTRICT.—WALKESHWAR, AND MAHALUXMI.

Medical Officer :—Sur-Capt Gee.
Justices :—Mr L M Moses.
Mr C W Chitty.
Mr Muljee B Barbhya.
Mr Cursetji W Banaji.
Mr L Penny.
Mr S M Nathan.
Mr G Roughton.
Mr M N Wadia.
Mr D Gostling.
Mr S E Warden.
Mr H Bicknell.
Mr K Dadabhoy.
Mr Heerjeebhai Laljee.
Mr A Turner.
Mr K R Cama.
Mr P R Wilson.

No. 8 DISTRICT.—KHETWADI, TARDEO, AND BYCULLA.

Medical Officer:—Dr Richardson.
Justices :—Tardeo—Mr S R Bomanji
Dr R Hakim.
Dr M B Kolah.
Dr N H Patuck.
Byculla—Dr F N Bisni.
Mr J Ezekiel.
Mr Umar Jumal.
Mr C S Hewitt.
Mr Dhondibhai Hanmantrao.
Mr Samuel Esaji.
Dr A K Deane.
Mr J MacDonald.
Mr Haji Sulliman Wahed.
Khetwadi—Dr Framji Shapurji.
Mr J A Davar.

No. 9 DISTRICT—TARWADI, AND MAZAGON.

Medical Officer :—Dr Brito
Justices :—Mazagon—Mr S J DeSouza.
Mr Furdonji Parukh.
Mr Aga Abdool Hussein.

No. 10 DISTRICT,—PAREL, SEWREE, WORLEE, SION, MAHIM.

Medical Officer:—Surg.-Capt. Jennings.
Justices :—Mahim—Mr Jamsetje Cursetji Cama,
Dr Da Monte.
Dr B A Oliviera.
Mr Jehangir Hormusji Modi.
Dharavi (Sion)—Mr Adamji Pirbhoy.
Parel—Dr Dhunjishaw R Tata.
Mr Dadabhoy Jijibhoy.
Mr K M Shroff.
Vet Major Mills.
Dr A H Daane, European Employes, BB and C I Ry.
Mr Vasanji Khimji.
Mr G Cotton.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	3	2
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	1	0
	Esplanade	0	1
B	Mandvie	2	1
	Chukla	1	0
	Oomarkhari	0	0
	Dongri	4	2
C	Market	1	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	3
	Fanaswady	2	
	Bhuleshwar	1	2
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada	3	4
D	Khetwady	0	1
	Girgaum	1	0
	Chowpatty	0	0
	Walkeshwar	3	0
	Mahalakshmi	6	1
E	Mazagon	9	1
	Tarwady	2	2
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamatipura	4	4
	Tardeo	4	4
	Byculla	6	5
	First Nagpada	5	0
F	Parel	2	3
	Sewri	1	0
	Sion	10	7
G	Mahim	8	11
	Worli	4	4
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	1
Jain Hospital		0	0
Arthur Road Hospital		0	10
St. George's Hospital		0	0
Grant Road Hospital		0	7
Parel Plague Hospital		0	2
Servants' Hospital		0	1
Hindu Hospital		0	2
Port Trust Hospital		0	0
Total		86	83
Total to date		8,942	7,471

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 199.

LANDING OF PASSENGERS AT BRINDISI.

The P. & and O. Company have received the following telegram from Brindisi:—"The Government of Italy now authorise the landing of passengers at Brindisi provided the official medical visit is satisfactory."

THE MAHOMEDANS AND SEGREGATION.

We learn that poorer Mahomedans are evincing considerable reluctance to have their friends suffering from the epidemic transferred to plague hospitals. An inclination not to comply with the orders that have been passed is rife, and certain parts of the town where Mahomedans reside have been the scenes of slight disorder when removals have taken place. It is believed that attempts at concealment of cases are being made. Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, informed our representative last evening, that the feeling is becoming very strong, and said that he had personally pointed out to poor co-religionists that Government is actuated by the very best intentions in the matter, and urged them to adopt such measures as would lead the authorities to allow them to keep the matter of such segregation largely in their own hand. Mr. Kur intends to-day to see the Plague Commissioners and lay before them a scheme for the carrying on of separate hospitals for the Mahomedans in different parts of the city. Mr. Kur remarked : "This is a very necessary step since the Mahomedans are not sure and indeed will not believe that their religious prejudice and feeling will be respected in the general plague hospitals. The hospital will be in convenient parts of the town, and I shall request General Gatacre to have the houses which I have a mind, and which are standing empty and inspected for the purpose of their being approved. If pecuniary assistance is required for filling up the hospitals it should be given by the Commission. The hospital will be for all classes and will be additional to the one already provided for the Khojas. Special care will be taken in regard to the treatment of purdah ladies in order not to interfere with the privacy unduly, or to do anything offensive to their religious sentiments. I trust that the Commissioners will respect the popular feeling and assent to these proposals."

THE ENGINEERING SANITARY WORK.

We are able to state on the best authority that the assertion which has appeared elsewhere, that Mr. C. C. James' appointment on the Plague Commission is "open to revision," and that he will probably resume his duties as Drainage Engineer, is without any foundation whatever. Mr. J. W. Smith, C.E., takes over the duties of Drainage Engineer and will continue the work of white-washing and disinfecting as hitherto carried on with such energy by Mr. James. Some 2,800 men are employed on this work, supplemented by 1,200 under Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer. These four thousand men will now be divided into ten gangs, one of which will be assigned to the ten districts into which the city is now divided.

RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC TO HILL STATIONS

A notification issued last night says :—Under Act III of 1897 the Governor in Council is ple

at Sooltanpoora was considered unfit for human habitation and the occupants have been cleared out. Five large chawls, occupied by dhobies and belonging to Jethabhoy Tricum at Walkeshwar Road, have also been pronounced unhealthy. Two ranges of servants' quarters in the compound of Mr. Brunton's bungalow and the servants' quarters in Dr. Dimmock's bungalow, have also been "doomed to die." A great many cases of bubonic fever have occurred amongst the low caste people residing in chawls near the Mahim Fort. These chawls have been condemned, but the tenants have not been removed as the temporary huts which are being erected for their accommodation are not ready. A number of miserable sheds in Anjir Wady, Mazagon, occupied principally by cart-drivers and other labourers, have been doomed and will be destroyed to-day, sufficient notices having already been given to the owners and occupants. Several chawls in Walpakady and on the Argyle Road, also share the same fate.

The burial-ground at the Tank Bunder has now been filled in and is ready for use. The necessary preparations for the construction of a new road through Narelwady are being made and the excavations are in progress.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital eleven patients, nine died and eighty-two remain under treatment. Two patients were admitted into the Parsee Fever Hospital, and one died, leaving twenty under treatment. Into Bapty Road Hospital, there were admitted seven patients, eight died and eleven remain under treatment. There were two patients under treatment in the Port Trust Hospital, there being no fresh admission, nor death in it during the period.

912 persons left Bombay yesterday morning by sea for their native places.

Policeman No. 1397, doing duty in A. Division died of the disease on Monday night.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, I. M. S., in medical charge of the 21st Regiment, Bombay Infantry will afford medical and to the detachment of the 8th Bombay Infantry during its stay in Bombay. Anticipating the sanction of the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, the services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D. S. O., I. M. S., Surgeon-Major P. J. Damania, I. M. S., Surgeon Lieutenant F. Dove, A. M. S., and No. 211 Third Grade Hospital Assistant Gangaram Hariba are placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee without prejudice to their regimental duties.

YERSIN AND THE CURATIVE SERUM.

Mr. Rajaball Ramji writes to us:—Mr. Gulam Husain, Sachedina, a Khoja youth of about 24 years of age, showed, on Sunday last, the symptoms of bubonic plague. He had at first a chill and then fever, which rose to 105, the next morning. One of the femoral glands was swollen, restlessness increased, and his case became serious. On communication of the relatives, Dr. Yersin was requested to see the case. The learned doctor, in company of the French Consul, came to the patient's house, at about 9-30 p.m., and introduced subcutaneously four tubes of his curative serum. After a lapse of about five hours, temperature fell to 103 F, and in the morning it come to 100 F. The patient is progressing favourably.

THE REFUSE ON THE FLATS.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Mankar, barristes-at-law, and others to the address of the Municipal Commissioner:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned, travelling by the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, between Bombay and Andheri, and the stations intermediate, beg to protest strongly against the filthy refuse of the city being filled on the Flats in the way, it is done daily by your Health Department. The refuse is brought in a very filthy state in open carts and emptied at a little distance from the railway lines. It emits a strong stench, and vultures and crows are always to be noticed hovering over it. Sir, in this season of the plague, when the mortality is so high, and when on the one hand the Municipality want the public to have the filth removed from their compound, is it not painful to observe that on the other hand the very officers of the Municipality, your Health Department, should be so reckless of the public health as to store this refuse in such a filthy state on the Flats without even taking the ordinary precaution of throwing disinfectants on them? We hope that for the sake of humanity you will see the desirability of at once stopping the nuisance complained of. If the refuse can't be disposed of in any other way, we would suggest that it should be burnt at a safe distance from the Railway lines. We hope that this matter, which is so pressing, will have your immediate attention without any delay.—We beg to remain, &c.,

J. G. MANKAR and others.

DAMAUN.

Since I sent in my report of bubonic cases yesterday, writes our correspondent, on Monday, another Machi (fisherman), by name Kalian Bhtoo, who, before the order to convey him to the hospital could be carried out, died at his residence in Lower Damaun. At Serra de Cruz, out of the three persons sent on Thursday night, Hurria died last night and Jamin died this morning. As the accommodation of the temporary hospital at Serra de Cruz was considered incommodious, the Governor permitted the spacious edifice built some time ago at Marwar, about three miles from Lower Damaun, for a leper-house, to be utilized as a hospital for bubonic cases. Nani also a Machi, who was found to be suffering from bubonic fever, was sent, last night, to the new hospital at Marwar, but died there this morning. Before she was sent to Marwar, she had been placed in a shed near the beach of the river and this shed was burnt at 10 p.m., the flames and dense smoke of which created a great alarm of fire among the people in view of the fact that there are no fire-engines here, which subsided when it was known that the shed had been burnt by order of the authorities. The exodus of people from Damaun and Gumlah, in right earnest, more than sixty carts full of persons left Damaun on Monday for Vapi, on their way to Bombay, whence letters have been received informing of the considerable abatement of the plague in the heart of the city, and the opening of hundreds of shops. Several people here left Lower Damaun for Upper Damaun and the suburbs. Eighty houses of Machis and seventy-eight of Mahomedans in Lower Damaun have been closed, the occupants thereof fleeing to different places. Another Machi woman has been attacked of bubonic fever in Katherla in Lower Damaun and is lying in a precarious condition

While the corpse, found in an advanced state, reported yesterday, was being created on the beach behind the houses, of some Banias, Narrondass Luloobhoy and the District court bailiff, Kalidas Vuliubh, raised objections to the crema: tion taking place quite close to their residences, and in an altercation between them and the police force, the head of Narrandas was injured. But both the Banias were, by order of the Administrator, sent to jail, where they remain up to now, and will do so until they are tried before the District Court. Heavy pressure of work has fallen on the shoulders of the Administrator, Dr. Satpute, and the whole of the police staff, who have to run from one place to another during the whole day and the greater part of the night, not only searching for the plague cases, but attending to the removal of sick persons and dead bodies, and taking every precaution to see that the corpse-bearers, the mourners, and dwelling houses of the affected persons are thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

THANA.

A correspondent writing on Monday says:—All the houses in Nawab Mohedinkhan's Wada near the Civil Hospital having been overcrowded by refugees from Bombay and a cause of danger to public health the Plague Committee has ordered their occupants to vacate the same within forty-eight hours. Agashi, a native Sanitarium situated near the fortress of Arnalla, is visited by the bubonic plague. There were forty deaths from plague during the last month and Shastri Withoba Anna, Inamdar, is now laid up with the bubonic fever. The Banias of Kalyan have been greatly frightened on account of dead rats, which are being found there in the Kapad Bazaar. Mr. Venayak Balvant Satigram Vakeel, states the *Aronodaya* of yesterday, intends to file a suit in the District Court here against the President of the Thana Municipality, who removed the seat or a wooden structure, made in front of his house. The wooden structure was said to be an encroachment made upon the main drains and the same was removed by the Thana Municipality in the old Machhi Bazaar. The Thana Municipal Office Returns for the months of January and February show the mortality from all causes 84 and 103 respectively.

IN FAVOUR OF BONFIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to make a suggestion in connection with the plague in Bombay and elsewhere, as it is a matter that concurs everyone at present. As all the efforts tried up to this time to eradicate the disease have failed, I beg to suggest that all the communities join together and burn bonfires in front of their houses on Thursday, the 18th instant, on which day the Holee of the Hindus comes. Hindus should try to burn at least double the quantity of fuel this year. In addition to this, all should burn frankincene camphor, and benzoin in their houses. All the Municipalities should give liberty to burn Holees on the road this year and make it public by tom-tom.

At the present moment I do not wish to explain why the Holee is burnt according to the shastras; but when it is considered on sanitary points I beg to say that it must have some effect on the atmosphere, because, it is burnt at the time when there is a change in the season from cold to hot. This simple method would purify the atmosphere and stop the disease.—Yours, &c.,

Samgamner, Mar. 7. MEDICO.

SANITATION IN THE THANNA DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The district of Thana has a population of over 8,30,000, the bulk of which, viz., 7,31,000 is distributed in 1899 villages—the rest 89,000 only being within the limits of seven municipal jurisdictions. The general complaint of all these villages is, that there is no good and sufficient water-supply, no conservancy arrangements, no drainage, and no adequate medical relief. Only two villages, Chinchanee and Tarapur, out of so many, were brought in 1895 under the operation of the Village Sanitation Act. The district has in addition to the General Board, seven Taluka Boards, which dealt last year, with an income of Rs. 2,11,000. Having regard to the above facts, one naturally inquires, how much of this large sum—a third of which was collected from the one-anna cess alone from the poor cultivators of the soil—was devoted to sanitary and conservancy measures. The last official report shows that Rs. 21,000 were spent on improvement of water-supply and Rs. 129 on improvement of village sites. The conservancy charges amounted to only Rs. 257. The figures are sufficiently startling and speak for themselves. The whole affair is indeed sad to speculate upon. When sums amounting to lakhs of rupees are collected as revenue by the Local Boards from a people who are ignorant, illiterate and virtually blind to their own interests—moral or material—I submit, it behoves those in authority, who dispose of these funds to attend more to the sanitary wants of the people, and to spend less on the construction of roads and public buildings, which latter—though not to be neglected—tend, as matters stand, to promote commerce at the expense of public health. Our Local Boards have amongst them half the number of so-called "people's elected representatives," but I beg leave to say, that neither they nor the official representatives seem fully to realize the essential needs of the dumb populace, whose money they spend. I trust that the sad experience of this year will induce these Boards to pay more attention to the sanitary needs of their talukas, and not allow their official reports to be disfigured every year by complaints like "insufficient water," "bad water," "no conservancy," "no drains," &c.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIRJI HORMUSJEE DADYSHET.

Poinsar, Borivli, March 6th.

THE "DOOMED CITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter which appeared in your columns on January 1st, I compared a previous writer to the prophet Jonah, and his appeal to the people of Nineveh After a lapse of two months, I find to-day the same biblical allusion made the subject for a passionate discourse. Repentance, we are reminded once again, was the means of saving Nineveh from destruction, and our city stands as good a chance of escape if she resorts to the same source of relief. The enormous crimes which Bombay has committed to merit such a catastrophe seems no more a mystery to our all knowing XIXth century prophets and the cure is not far to seek. History teaches us that the diseases, the elements, fortune, gravity, lightning, are no respecters of persons but strike alike the wicked and the innocent, and that the forces of nature do not act under moral laws. "Providence," says Emerson, has a wild, rough, incalculable road to its end, and it is of no use to try to whitewash its huge mixed instrumentalities, or to dress up that terrific benefactor in a clean shirt and white neckcloth of a student in divinity." Thanks to Science and Philosophy, we live in times when reason has the upper hand of superstition and prejudice and we no longer stumble at noonday as in the night, nor grope for the wall like the blind. One can easily picture to his mind a crowd of devotees on one side and Drs. Yersin and Haffkine with their respective serums on the other and the probable effects of the two demonstrations.—Yours, &c.,

March 9. J. B.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detained on the 4th instant the following sums have been received:—

	Rs.
The Very Reverend Canon M. Faria through	
Dr. Louis Godinho	20
Mr. Govind Here Dev	10
Mr. Ganesh Sadashiv Lele	5
Per Mr. D. Macropolo	50
Mr. Kilabhai Dulubram	5

POONA.

The City Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a.m., on Monday, show the following results:—

Imported	1	
Local	15	
Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kasba	2	2
Rawiwar	1	1
Sadaseo	1	1
Shanwar	1	1
Sukerwar	3	2
Budwar	4	0
Nana's	3	0
Bhowani	1	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Rastia	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Vetal	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Total	16	7
Total up to date	461	388

The total mortality from all causes during the twenty-four hours was 20.

The Suburban Municipal Office returns for the above twenty-four hours show the following results:—

Imported	0	
Local	0	
Locality:	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	19	7
Total up to date	324	193

Out of the 19 cases admitted, seventeen were sent from the City of Poona and two from the Cantonment.

There were 66 cases remaining under treatment at the Plague Hospital till 8 a.m., yesterday.

PLAGUE CASES.

A man died yesterday from plague in Dwyer Lane near the Connaught Market. Another case was that of a Cigar Merchant in the lane leading from Centre to Main Street.—*Herald.*

A GHOST AT GIRGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Correspondent "Solomon Eagle," might strengthen his arguments for the removal of burial grounds for the cogent reason that they, not only diffuse bull-dog faced bacilli, but yield up mischievous ghosts. One has already escaped from the Matunga cemetery, and taken up his (it is of the masculine gender) abode in a house at Girgaum, where he delights in dancing the Goanese fandango, playing music on the wooden boxes, and grinding *mussula*. The house is a one storied house. On Saturday last, at 8 p.m., the occupant of the ground floor says, she heard all such noise as mentioned above coming from the upper floor which was all closed, the inmates having left the premises on account of the scare. To be sure that she was suffering under no mental delusion, she gathered a *punch* from the neighbourhood, who were satisfied that some nefarious business was in progress. The police were duly communicated with, and a cordon of sepoys and others surrouded the house. The premises were opened, and every hole and corner was thoroughly investigated, with the result that not even a rat was found. This the policemen pronounced to be very mysterious. The house was again closed, when lo! operations commenced anew! At a meeting of some of the elderly women of the locality, it has been decided that the mischief-maker is none other than a *pucka* ghost.—Yours, &c., F.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, the case of W. F. Regan was for hearing before Mr. Registrar Brougham for public examination on the 18th ult. It will be remembered that the debtor, a property owner, who states he has assets showing a surplus of £286,000, had an order of adjudication recently made against him in accordance with the resolution of the creditors. Mr. Abinger now appeared for the debtor and asked for an adjournment. He stated that an order of adjudication was made against his client as part of the resoultions passed at the first meeting of creditors by certain proofs admitted by the Official Receiver, against which an appeal had been lodged. He was instructed that if those proofs had been rejected there would have been a large majority in favour of the scheme which was to be proposed on behalf of the debtor. He was instructed that the creditors would receive 20s. in the pound. Mr. Spencer Bower: What? Mr. Abinger: 20s. in the pound. His friend laughed, but those were his instructions. If the appeal was successful an application would be made for a new meeting of creditors, at which the scheme would be put forward. The sitting was adjourned to March 18, the debtor to attend the Official Receiver or to send a medical certificate. Although the debtor only returned his liabilities at £1,500, proofs exceeding £7,000 were tendered at the meeting.

PLAGUE SUPPRESSION IN POONA.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

A "Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued last evening contand the following Notifications:—

Government Notification No, 1-B, dated 4th instant, is hereby cancelled.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and of the powers in this behalf conferred by the Governor General in Council under Section 2, sub-section (3), of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

1. The following gentlemen are constituted a Committe for the purpose of carrying out, under the orders of Government, the measures to be taken to suppress and prevent the spread of Bubonic Plague within the limits of the City and Suburban Municipalities of Poona and the Poona Cantonment:—

Mr. W. C. Rand, I.C.S.—Chairman.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Phillips.
Surgeon-Captain W. W. O. Beveridge.

2. For the purposes of plague operations, the Committee shall exercise authority and control over the whole establishments of the City and Suburban Municipalites of Poona and the Poona Cantonment Committee. They may add to those establishments to such extent as they think necessary and may remove from them any persons whom they consider unfit for their posts.

3. The Committee may temporarily either rescind, suspend, alter or modify any bye-law, rule or order already made or issued by either of the City and Suburban Municipalities of Poona or the Poona Cantonment Committee, or by any Committee appointed by either of the said bodies, to such extent as they consider necessary or advisable in order to suppress and prevent the spread of the plague.

4. The Committee may incur such expenditure out of the funds of the Municipalities and the Cantonment Committee as they may consider necessary for the performance of their duties, and in order that sufficient funds may be available for plague operations they may control the expenditure of the Municipalities and the Cantonment Committee on objects unconnected with the plague.

5. The Committee may cause any building or enclosure to be entered and searched for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the inmates or occupants are suffering from the plague or whether any corpse is concealed therein, and may cause any persons found therein to be examined in order to ascertain wether any of them are suffering from the plague. They may further cause any person to be detained for medical examination and segregate, in such place as they may appoint for the purpose, any person found or suspected, after examination by a Medical Officer, to be suffering from the plague.

6. If the Committee have reason to believe that any building is or has recently been occupied by a sufferer from the plague or that any death which has not been certified by a Medical Officer holding Her Majesty's Commission, or some other Medical Officer empowered by the Committee to certify in this behalf, to be due to some cause other than the plague, has occurred in any building, the Committee may cause the inmates of such building to be segregated in such place as they may appoint for a period not texceeding ten days, and may prevent such building from being used as a human habitation in the meanwhile.

7. If the Committee are of opinion that any building is in such an insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation, they may prohibit the further use of such building as a dwelling house.

When such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation untill the Committee give him permission in this behalf.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the Committee may, if necessary, forcibly remove or cause to be removed any person from such building.

8. If it shall appear to the Committee that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, they may by written order require the owner or occupier of the building, within a period to be fixed by the Committee, to abate the overcrowding thereof by reducing the number of inmates thereof.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the Committee may, if necessary, at the expiration of the time prescribed in the written order forcibly remove or cause to be removed such and so many of the inmates of the building as shall seem to them proper.

9. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under Rule 6, 7, or 8 and in the case of any other building or enclosure which may appear so them to be in a filthy or insanitary condition, the Committee may require the owner or occupier to carry out, or may of their own notion carry out, such measures as may seem to them necessary for the purpose of cleansing, ventilating or disinfecting such building or enclosure, and for the purpose of such cleansing, ventilating or disinfecting may, if necessary, forcibly break open and enter any such buildings or enclosure, and may remove and disinfect or distroy any articles found therein.

10. The Committee are empowered to remove or burn any huts or temporary erections in which a case of plague is believed by them to have occurred.

11. The Committee are empowered to make regulations; when they deem necessary, for the purpose of enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quicklime be placed with the corpse; and may prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than that specially assigned by them for such purpose.

12. The Committee may for the purpose of military camps, segregation camps, hospitals, burial grounds, warehouses or offices take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building either within or without the limits of the City and Suburban Municipalities of Poona and the Poona Cantonment, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be awarded by a Panch constituted as provided in Rule 13.

13. For property destroyed under Rule 9, no compensation shall be payable to the owner. No property shall be destroyed under Rule 10, until the value of it has been assessed by a Pauch consisting of the Poona City Magistrate and two other members appointed by him. The award of the Panch shall be final and conclusive.

14. The Committee are empowered to temporarily impress carts or other vehicles ordinarily let for hire with the easts necessary to draw them and labourers or coolies, and to make payments for the same at rates fixed by the Committee.

15. The City and Suburban Municipalities of Poona, the Poona Cantonment Committee, and all the officers and servants of those Municipalities and of that Committee, and all public servants and all persons employed by the Committee, shall carry into effect, without delay, any measures which may be ordered by the committee.

16. On the requisition of the Committee, the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, shall give such assistance as may be necessary in order to enforce immediate compliance with any order of the Committee.

17. The principal occupant of a house or building or the principal surviving member of a family shall give immediate information to the Secretary of the Municipality or Cantonment within the limits of which the house or building is situated of the occurrence in the house or building or amongst the members of the family of,

(a) any sickness due or likely to be due to plague.
(b) any death, whatever may be the cause of it.

18. On receipt of information of any death, the Secretary shall immediately register the death and give the informant a certificate that the death has been registered.

19. It shall not be lawful to carry any corpse to the place of cremation or burial unless the bearers are in possession of a certificate given under Rule 18 that the death has been registred. In the event of a corpse being carried in contravention of this rule all persons acting under the orders of the Committee and all policemen on duty are empowered to demand the name, sex, age, caste and residence of the deceased and to detain one of the funeral party until the information is truly given.

20. All expenses incurred in carrying out any of the measures hereby authorized shall in the first instance, be paid out of the Municipal funds of the City and Suburban Municipalities of Poona and the Poona Cantonment Fund in such proportions as the Committee may determine, but the Committee may recover from any person any amount which such person, would, under similar circumstances, be, liable to pay to either of the said Municipalities or to the Cantonment Committee under any law for the time being coered.

21. The powers conferred upon the Committee by these rules may be exercised by such persons as they may from time to tmie empower in that behalf. All persons so empowered well, however, act subject to the control of the Committee.

22. Disobedience to any orders issued under these rules by the Committee or any person acting under their authority will subject the offender to a prosecution under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

DURING this year (says a Berlin correspondent), two express trains will run between Southern Italy and North Germany which, in comfort and rapidity will beat the record. One of them will run from Berlin to Naples via the Brenner Pass, and the other from Berlin to Brindisi via the St. Gothard Tunnel. The Berlin-Naples express will leave the German capital after the arrival of the Northern express from St. Peter burg and Moscow, and will run through Leipzig (2¼ hour), Munich (10¼), Verona (20), Rome (31), Naples (36). The journey from Berlin to Naples at the present time occupies forty-four hours. A saving of eight hours is thus effected. The Berlin-Brindisi express will run through Frankfort-on-the-Main, and thence to Basel (Bale), where it will take up passengers from London and Brussels. From Bale it will proceed to Milan, and thence on to Brindisi, covering the entire journey in forty-one hours. It is expected that arrangements will be completed so as to enable these trains to begin running shortly

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DURING six weeks ending on 28th February, Calcutta exported no less than six lakhs of maunds of rice to the North-West Provinces.

THE new Bolan line is now practically ready for traffic. The last of the girders left Kurrachee on Friday, and the section comes under open line management almost immediately, by Mr. Monk assuming the Engineering charge of the entire North-Western system of Railways.

IN order that the Ghaggar Irrigation project in the South-West Punjab may be pushed forward to completion, the construction of the head-works has now been sanctioned, the improvement in the channel of the river having been in progress for some time past as a famine relief work.

THE Government of India have decided that a volunteer officer of a cadet corps, nominated on account of his connection with a school or other institution from which the rank-and-file of the corps are drawn, shall, on severing his connection with the school or institution, be required to resign his commission, and that this shall be a condition of his nomination.

FROM the Persian Gulf comes an item of news illustrative of the powerful influence which superstition still exercises in these parts. On the 7th of last month an angry mob marched out from Bushire to the English telegraph office at Reshire, a distance of five or six miles, and there deliberately set to work to dig up the longitude and tidal beach marks set up by our officers, the more excited portion of the mob at the same time threatening the telegraph staff with immediate attack if they attempted to replace the obnoxious objects. The unfortunate beach marks had it seems, by their magical and malign influence been the cause of the deficient rainfall from which the province was suffering.

IN spite of moving incidents by flood and field, dacoits and tigers, the last report of the Director-General of the Indian Postal Department is an interesting document and demonstrates conclusively that the Indian Postal system continues to grow and thrive. In the money order department the business last year increased in value by over 6 per cent., and it is curious to observe that the gold discoveries in Western Australia have had an appreciable effect on this branch of the service. "It would seem," says the Director-General, "that the mining Camps of Coolgardie have attracted some number of natives of India, and that they have been prospering." It is a good thing to know that the work of the Post Office is appreciated by the natives, who hold 90 per cent. of the accounts in the savings bank department.

THE expenditure upon railways in Burma during the next financial year it is stated will probably be about 100 lakhs, the newly formed Company finding the money. This will enable work to be pushed on as quickly as possible on the Mandalay-Kunlon line, while at the same time the extension of the Mu Valley system beyond Mogaung to Myitkhina on the Upper Irrawaddy can be carried towards completion. As regards the former project trains should be running in to Maymyo next cold weather, while work beyond should make good progress. Hitherto the State expenditure on railways in Burma has been at the rate of about 50 lakhs per annum, but the engineers could spend with advantage as much again. Among other lines about to be being undertaken is the Meiktila-Myingyan, which will be very useful when finished.

AN Eastbourne barmaid, wishing to follow the example of certain celebrated "Society" ladies at Fancy Fairs, decided to retail kisses across her bar to those customers who will pay a shilling each for them in behalf of the Lord Mayor's Indian Famine Fund. The girl in less than half-an-hour on the morning she first tried her plan had received 19s. for the benefit of the fund.

MAJOR J. BOR, R. M. A., who is now employed in the organisation of the new Cretan gendarmerie, has had many years of experience in similar duties. He was selected by Lord Wolseley, shortly after the landing of the troops in Cyprus, for a civil appointment, with a view of improving and drilling the corps of zaptiehs, or native Greek and Turkish police, in that island, and did excellent work in co-operation with the late Captain Croker, of the Sutherland and Argyllshire Regiment, under the late General Gordon ("Houssa Gordon"). By their efforts a splendid force of soldierlike fellows was got together, whose conduct was proverbially excellent, being in this respect a reflection upon the Greek or Turkish zaptiehs as organised under native authority. He succeeded to the command of the Cyprus Police in 1884, when General Gordon went to Hong Kong and gave up his appointment as Chief Commandant of it in 1893, having, therefore, had some 15 years' experience of the work. Independently of this, however, Major Bor is specially suited for the new post in Crete by his thorough acquaintance with Turkish and modern Greek, he having occupied for some time the post of interpreter at Constantinople. But he will have a tough matter to accomplish in training the excitable natives of Crete.

WE regret to announce that Professor Wallace died at ten minutes to two on the morning of Feb. 19 without having recovered consciousness after his terrible cycling accident the previous afternoon. Mr. Wallace, who was White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, was cycling near Bletchington, about eight miles from Oxford. In descending a slope over the river he came into contact with the stone bridge, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring himself. He was discovered lying insensible under his bicycle, and was conveyed on a hurdle to an inn. Doctors from Woodstock and Oxford were summoned, but their services were unavailing. Mr Walace, with whose achievements, every Oxford man is familiar, should, of course, not be confounded with Professor Alfred Russel Wallace.

IN commemoration of the completion of the Queen's sixty years reign, it has been decided to make a considerable extension to the University College Hospital. Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., is preparaing plans for the alteration, which will constitute the hospital into a block bounded by four streets—Gower-street, Grafton-street Huntley-street, and University-street. The building, it is suggested, will be in the shape of a cross, bounded by each of the four corners The cost will probably be not less than £100,000 and the cost will be defrayed by an anonymous benefactor.

IT has been notorious enough for some time that she attitude of the British Government towards Greece has been less cordial than it was last summer. Hence have arisen a number of minor difficulties, more or less subterranean for the most part, and a certain pervading difficulty which has been apparent on the surface in very Chancellerie. During the Cretan disturbances last July, the Foreign Office formed some sort of hypothetical scheme upon which it desired to sound the Government of Greece. The nature and scope of its proposals are secret, and may not be indicated, but there can be no harm in saying that they at least concerned the question of that Balkan Confederation which was then in the air. The Greek Foreign Minister received these propopals on the understanding of strict diplomatic secrecy, and showed them to the King of Greece. The King showed them to the Prince of Montenegro, and the Prince in turn sent them to the Tsar. The complication which ensued may be imagined.

REMINISCENCES of an important incident in an unstained clerical life are revived by the announcement just made of the death of the Rev. J. H. Timins, a very old and much respected Kentish parson. Fifteen years ago he figured very unpleasantly, but not dishonourably, as the accused on a charge of manslaughter. The old gentleman whose heart and purse were both large, was in the habit of dispensing drugs gratuitously from his study. One of his girl parishioners swallowed a mercurial preparation intended for external application only, and for this he had to stand his trial, first before the Malling magistrates (under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre), and then at the Maidstone Assizes, when Sir Edward Clarke led for the defence. The acquittal was received with acclamation, and his parishioners substantially testimonialised him on the result.

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF MEETING AT KARWAR.

WRITING on Thursday a local correspondent says:—Yesterday at 4-30 p.m. a meeting was held in the Municipal hall under the presidency of the District Judge, Mr. H. L. Hervey, to appoint a local committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to the "Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund." Among those present were Mrs. Hervey, Dr. Spray, Messrs. Ingle, N. G. Deshpande, Huzur Deputy Collector, R. R. Gangoli, Sub-Judge, Saldanah, Mamledar, Dattatraya, Government pleader, Wamon Mangesh, Kesava Kamat, Santaya, Sivaramappa &c., pleaders, R. H. Deshpande, Head-master, Hanumanthrao and Seshgirirao, Hospital Assistants, S. N. Roches, District Court Recordkeeper, Anantaya, Nazar, Raghavendrarao, Shreistedar, Gonsalves, Head Writer, Venkatramanaya, Sub-Judge Court Nazar, S. N. Bijur, Taluk Sheristedar, Fernandez, Huzur Treasurer. The President explained to the gentlemen present the objects of the meeting and requested them to loosen the strings of their purses for this noble object and to use their influence to collect subscriptions from the merchants and other inhabitants of the District. He said that as Kanara was the least affected or rather not affected by famine which has been doing havoc in some of the districts of the Presidency and in the other Presidencies, the people should subscribe very liberally to help the Government in saving their brethren in other parts. It was impossible for Government to do all that was needful without the private charity supplementing the Government contributions, though they were better able to cope with this famine than that of the years 1877-78. He then proposed that a working committee consisting of Messrs. Deshmukh, N. G. Desshpande, J. Keatings, Assistant Collectors Ingle, G. R. R. Gagoli, Sivaramppa, H. L. Hervey and the mamledar, be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

Mr. N. G. Deshpande then gave to the meeting some of his experiences as famine officer during the famine of 1877-78. He told them that the money asked for was meant to provide, bed, clothing and other comforts for the poor, which the Government could not provide, also to render assistance to honourable poor who would prefer death by starvation rather than go to the Government conjee-house or relief-works, and to help such of the ryots as would have to dispose of all their property such as lands, bullocks, &c., to keep body and soul together and then resort to the relief works. These people though spared from the jaws of death still would not be able to maintain themselves in prosperous times on account of want of materials. After his speech, a list was circulated and was headed by the sum of Rs. 100 by Mr. H. L. Hervey, the President, and of Rs. 50 by Mrs. Hervey. Others followed suit and a total sum of about Rs. 450 was subscribed on the spot. After the usual vote of thanks was proposed and seconded the meeting dispersed.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

The weekly report, on the state of the season and prospects of the crops reads:—

MADRAS.

For week ending 27th February.—There were light scattered showers in parts, chiefly in the Circars, in the extreme south and in Malabar. The water-supply has been improved by the late rainfall in parts of the Circars, elsewhere it is generally decreasing and is scarce in parts of the Deccan even for drinking. Some ploughing is being done after the late rainrall and sowings are going on under wells, but cultivation is generally over. The harvest continues to yield a fair crop except in the Deccan and the Circars, but has been somewhat damaged in parts of the south by recent rain. Pasture has been benefitted in the Circars, elsewhere it is drying up, if not dried. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan where the cattle in some parts are suffering, though many have been driven to the jungles for grazing. Prices are fluctuating irregularly but show small change. They are slightly easier in Ganjam and in parts of the Deccan. The numbers on relief works are:—Relief workers:—11,930 men, 24,516 women, 10,132 children, and 4854 of whom particulars as to age and sex are not stated. Total 51,432 in the Deccan. Dependants:—men 82, womee 282, children 2205 in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah; others, whether dependants or not, unknown: 127 men, 14 women, 235 children and 538 of whom particulars as to age and sex are not stated: in Kurnnool and Anantapur 11 men, 25 women and 52 children not dependants; total 3,496, all relieved at kitchens in Deccan. Weavers:—4,553 men and 3,683 women relieved in the Deccan, making total workers 59,668 in that tract. Testworkers:—Ganjam, men 331, women 798, children 365, no dependants, but 1,391 gratuitously relieved otherwise. Grand total 59,049 including 61,162 workers and 4,837 gratuitously relieved. Prices by which wages are regulated are:—Kurnool and Bellary, 13½; Anantapur, 14; Cuddapah, 14½; and Ganjam, 12½ sers per rupee.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 3rd March.—The standing crops have been slightly damaged by drought in four talukas of Karachi; by frost in one of Karachi, in five of Shikarpur, and in four of Hyderabad; by locusts in two of Karachi; otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat; but are indifferent elsewhere. The crops recently sown have withered or are withering in Nasik, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Darwar. The autumn harvesting has been completed except in Kandesh. The reaping of the late crops is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Thana, Dhanwar, and Baroda. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Shikarpur, and parts of Karachi. The grain supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton picking continues in Broach, Surat, and Wadhwan. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere except in parts of Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Nasik, and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum; falling in Upper Sind frontier, and in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri, and Sholapur; stationary in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, and parts of Surat and Bijapur. The prices of staple food grains in the affeted districts are:—Dharwar 13 2-3; Belgaum 11½; Bijapur and Sholapur 10¾, Ahmednagar 10; Nasik 9¾; Satara 9½; Khandesh 9 1-3; Kolaba 7½ seers per rupee. The average daily number on relief works including non-working children are:—Bijapur 75,580; Sholapur 105,047; Ahmednagar 89,011; Poona 20,588; Nasik 34,547; Satara 29,638; Khandesh 33,355; Belgaum 3,935. Total 391,611, of which 274,169 are relief workers and 1,17,442 non-working children. Of relief workers, excluding those in Khandesh details for which are not reported, 82,775 are men 108,999 women, 59,235 children. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Bijapur, 8,162 including 49 persons in one poor house; Sholapur, 6,385; Ahmednagar, 1,829; Poona, 3,644; Nasik, 115; Satara, 14; Belgaum, 477; and Dharwar, 22. Total 20,648, of which 11,020 are men, 5,000 women, and 4,628 children. Total number in receipt of relief 412,259.

BENGAL.

For week ending 1st March.—There was no rain during the week. The spring crops are maturing and are being harvested in some parts. In Behar the spring crops continue to promise well, but in the rest of the Province (except in portions of the Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur Divisions) the prospects are poor. Spring rice is doing well, having been benefited by the late rain. The ploughing of land for the early rice and jute is going on, but more rain is required. The prospects of opium in Bihar are very favourable. Tobacco is reported to be agood crop. Sugarcane pressing continues. Fodder supply is generally sufficient. Scarcity of drinking-water is reported from some districts. The prices of food-grains have fluctuated slightly in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple grain on which the famine waze is based, are:—Nudia (common rice) 9 seers khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 11 seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian corn) 10 seers, 1 chatak, Champaran (Indiancorn) 10 seers, Mirzaffarpur (Indian corn 10 1/2 seers Darbhanga (Indian corn) 10 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers per rupee. There was a slight fall in the price of Indian corn in Saran and Mazaffarpur. The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 27th February, were—Nadia 10,578 Moorshedabad 730, Khulna 1,861, Rajshi 335, Pabna 53, Patna 61, Shahabad 9,935, Saran 32,093 Champaran 170,251, Muzaffarpur 8,875, Darbhanga 140,093 (incomplete), Bhagalpur 8,160, Palamau 4,202, Manbhum 3,492. Total 410,002, against, 411,530

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. GAUKLER, Director of Antiquities in Tunis, has reported the discovery at Susa of a well-preserved mosaic, of which the central figure is supposed to be the poet Virgil. He is dressed in a white toga, with a blue border, and has on his knees an open papyrus inscribed with the eighth line of the first book of the "Æneid." The Muses of History and Tragedy stand listening by. Virgil is represented as beardless, with short hair, as in the ancient miniatures.

According to Dr. J. P. Peters, in the "Journal of the American Oriental Society," the original home of civilisation in babylonia was the strip of land from Nippur southward to the neighbourhood of Uru, and the city of Nippur was found long before the year 6000 and, perhaps, even 7000 B.C.

Professor W. E. Ayrton's lecture at the Imperial Institute on "Sixty Years of Submarine Telegraphy" was probably the best ever given on this interesting subject. Professor Ayrton is an old telegraph engineer himself, having served on the Indian telegraphs, and also on the cable staff of Lord Kelvin and the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin before he went to Japan and became a professor in the Imperial Eineering College of Tokio. He is, therefore, acquaint edj with the practical, as well as theoretical side, of his subject, and as we all know, is a fluent lecturer.

Professor Ayrton's plan of illustrating the lecture by protraits of the cable pioneers is worthy of note. In general, scientific lectures of a popular kind require enlivening, and though experiment are often interesting, we cannot help thinking the portraits of the men who made the discoveries performed the feast referred to, lend a human interest which is wanting to pure science, and must have a good effect, especially on juvenile audiences. If the youngsters, of the Royal Institution lectures were shown the likenesses of the men who accomplished the works described, they would even remember the names better.

Now that ballooning is to the fore the Aeronautical Society intend to increase their scope. They will hold frequent meetings, found a library of books, with a museum, and issue a journal devoted to aeronautics at least quarterly. The Honorary Secretary is Captain B. Baden-Powell.

The Council of the Royal Meteorological Society will hold an exhibition of meterological instruments on March 16 to 19, in honour of the Diamond Jubilee. It will represent the state of the science between 1837 and 1897.

THE Hunterian Oration for 1897 was delivered on Feb. 15 in the Royal College of Surgeons by Mr. C. Heath Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery in University College, who dealt chiefly with Hunter's achievements and discoveries as a surgeon. Mr. Heath also paid a tribute to the memory of those eminent Fellows of the College who have died since the last oration, and closed by expressing apprehension for the future of the College if, as seemed possible, it should become a gigantic protection society to to fight the puny battles of its members who might happen to come into collision with each other or with the public.

The bubonic plagu'of India and China is, according to M. Henri de Parville, the old plague of history mentioned alike by ancient and medieval authors. Death occurs in from one to three days. Europe has been visited by it since the sixth centure. In 1548 the incursion was very fatal, and passed from Asia throug Italy, Spain, and France, Laura de Noves, the love of Petrarch, died of it at Avignon. In 1665 and 1668, it broke out in London and was last heard of in Europe at Marseilles in 1721, on which occasion flamed for the heroism of Belsunce, the Roman Catholic priest) death often occurred in a few hours, and a whole feamily, o house ful of people, would be cut down From 1798 to 1801 and again in 1835, it visited Egypt, but the France doctors there cured a great many. Dr. Desgenettes, to encourage the people not to abandon their sick, told them that the plague killedthe frightened(which was relatly rue) and actually inculated him self with the virus before his nurse and assistants. "Now," said he, "you will see if I shall die." And he did not.

The Russian Acclimatisation Society has been making, in the person of one of its members, M. Fiaz Fein, successful experiments in ostrich rearing in the province of Tauris. Though carried out on a very small scale, the experiments show that ostriches can be bred and reared in South Russia, even though exposed to a few degrees of frost during the winter months. They are, it seems, very sensitive to a cold wind, but bear without apparent discomfort a tem perature as low as 8 deg. F.—24 deg. below freezing point—provided there is no wind. The (sensitiveness to cold of the young ostriches born in Russia is much less, and the plumes are of equal size and quality as in the birds imported from Somaliland, with which the experiments were made.

The subscriptions for the great statue to Pasteur now run to 10,000. The sculptor chosen is M. Paul Dubois, and the site will probably be the space between the Rue de Medicis and the Gardens of the Luxembourg. Over 20,000£ have already been spent on statues to Pasteur in France, and it is one of numerous instances of the honour in which his name is held that the gardens in front of the National School of Medicine, Mexico, have been called after him. Pasteur Institutes have been in operation at Odessa, Warsaw, Samara, St. Petersburg, Tiflis, Karkoff, and Moscow for several years, and over 14,000 patients have been treated for hydrophobia, with a mortality of only 1·84 per cent. Of these 9,600 were bitten by mad dogs, and the mortality was 0·79 per cent. The rest were bitten by wolves, and the mortality was 16·26 per cent. As the people gain more confidence in the method they bring their sufferers to the institute in greater numbers.

An article in *Blackwood* on the trans-Pacific cable points out that the most favoured route is from Vancouver to Fanning Island, and thence by way of Fiji to Norfolk Island, where the line will branch to New Zealand and Australia. Fanning Island is of coral formation and about ten miles long by four miles broad. It is the nearest British possession to Vancouver on the route to Australia. Coral is not a good bed for cables, but the soundings show that the coral reefs are local, and that deep water and a good bottom are to be found between them.

The "microphonograph" of M. Dussand is a newapparatus for magnifying feeble sounds, as the microscope does minute objects. It is likely to beof much use in sounding the heart or lungs, and enabling deaf persons to hear. The instrument was invented during the past year, and recently exhibited at work before a party of eminent doctors in the physiological laboratory of the Sorbonne. The maker is M. Jaubert, 90 Rue Jouffroy, Paris. It consists of a Hughes microphone, which transforms the sound into electrical waves, and these, acting on electromagnets, engrave the sounds on a phonograph with greater force than they would imprint themselves. By applying the the microphone to the body the pulsations of the heart can thus be recorded in the phonograph and studied at leisure. Variations of rhythm and intensity of beats due to the emotion of artists and orators, as well as other irregularities, can be registered. The phonograph is thus enabled to record not merely the voice, but, as it were, the movements of the soul. Students of medicine and doctors will now be able to study and professors to show the results of consultations without the service of the living model. The phonograph repeats the sounds not in the ordinary way, but by means of a microphone attached to the vibrating membrane and in circuit with a telephone, so as to magnify the sounds again. In short, the new apparatus is a combination of microphone and phonograph, similar to that which Edison formerly conceived for recording telephone messages, but did not carry out. It enables deaf persons to hear music or spoken words, and is also a means of measuring the audition.

A VERIFIED ESCAPE.

A *North Wilts Herald*, England, reporter has had the opportunity of enquiring into and verifying a veritable escape from the jaws of death. Miss M. A. Atcherley, who resides with her mother at 43, Albion-street, New Swin on, gave a full description of her escape.

"About the end of January last," said Miss Atcherley, "I was taken ill. The symptoms were faintness and swelling of the body, chiefly after meals; this was attended with pains in both sides and across the lower part of the body. My doctor told me I was suffering from indigestion and lowness of spirits, and prescribed for me. About the middle of February, thinking a change might do me good, I went away, but was glad to return home, for I felt worse instead of better. In fact I was so ill that I had given up all hope of recovery. Then a friend spoke of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and having read comments in several papers on the remarkable cures effected by this medicine, which have attracted public attention, I determined, as a forlorn hope, to obtain some. I procured a box and immediately began to feel the good effects. My health continued to improve, until now, after having taken the fifth box of pills, I am better than I have been for years."

"At the Window."

Miss Atcherley's statement was confirmed by her mother, who was emphatic in her praise of Dr. Williams' Pills. She had, she said, quite abandoned any hope of saving her life, and is profoundly thankful that she was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People when all other remedies had failed.

"Our neighbours," remarked Miss Atcherley, "look upon me as a wonder, for they thought it was impossible for me to recover." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which warm weather always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new being?

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the efendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regred to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there ore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES . . they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Label ar branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST. **PENS**

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN!!
THE GOLDFIELDS.
"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever includeo, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

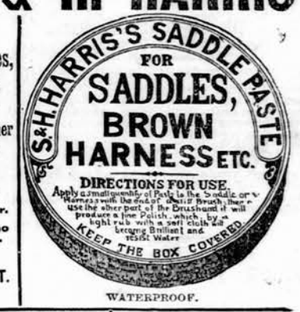
THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Does no Stopping.
ASK FOR IT.



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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
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ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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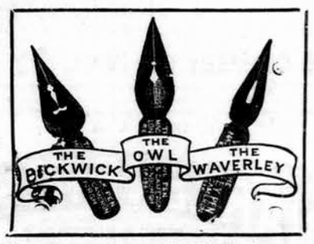
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s
Darling Brand. from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 2007 News-papers.
"They are a Treasure."
Standard
Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE** TRADE MARK.
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club. Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commandjng 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette' of 19th February."

OOMER JUMALL,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

CHAMPAGNE,

GEORGE GOULET

EXTRA QUALITY. EXTRA DRY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

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RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS DAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to :—

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KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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HUNTLY & PALMER'S BLEND

REGISTERED

OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

MERCHANTS.

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USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups: Rs. 35

Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

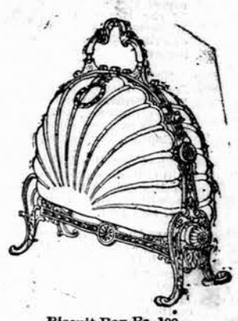
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



Biscuit Box Rs. 100, (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E.P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

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STORMPROOF

LANTERNS.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

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And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

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THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
PILSENER BEER
BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

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"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."

Delightfully and delicately fragrant.

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Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, [illegible] PENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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